PALMER
is the only high grade tyre;
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

VOL. IV NO. 38 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1916. ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. | From Aden. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15th Feb | Salsette | 6020 | Karmala | 9000 |
| 27th " | Kashmir | 9004 | ... | ... |
| 27th " | Salsette | 6000 | Khyber | 9000 |
| 5th March | Sardinia | 7000 | ... | ... |
| 12th " | Medina | 12500 | ... | ... |
| 19th " | Caledonia | 8000 | ... | ... |
| 26th " | Mongolia | 10000 | ... | ... |
| 3rd April | Maloja | 12500 | ... | ... |
| 9th " | Salsette | 6000 | Malwa | 11000 |
| 16th " | Kaisar-i-Hind | 11500 | ... | ... |
| 22nd " | Salsette | 6000 | Khiva | 9000 |
| 30th " | Karmala | 9000 | ... | ... |

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

| Date. About | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Colombo | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 24th " | Novara | 7000 | Malwa | 11000 |
| | Malta | 7000 | Mooltan | 10000 |

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

### BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

| About. | teamers. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| *15th Feb | Linga | Karachi Coasting. |
| 16th " | Pundua | East and South Africa via Marmugao |
| 19th " | Lhasa | Karachi Coasting connecting with Dumra at Karachi for Gulf passengers only. |

* or later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

### NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamers. | Commanders. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Maru .. | Y. Kobayashi | 4026 | 12th Feb. | 22nd Feb. |
| Totomi Maru .. | U. Tanaka | 3412 | 21st Feb. | 4th March |
| Moyori Maru .. | M. Taniguchi | 3773 | 6th Mar. | 18th March |
| Kirin Maru .. | T. Sasaki | 3801 | 16th Mar. | 28th March |
| Rangoon Maru. | T. Kusuno | 5348 | 20th Mar. | 1st April |
| Tenshin Maru . | S. Yamazaki | 4173 | 22nd Mar. | 3rd April |

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Commanders. | Arrivals. | Departures. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saigon Maru .. | 4538 | Y. Yamamoto | 4th Feb | 15th Feb. |
| Tosan Maru .. | 3856 | Y Nakano | 22nd Feb. | 2nd March |
| Java Maru .. | 4499 | T. Fuchikami | 23rd Feb. | 4th Mar. |
| Shinkokumaru | 5336 | T. Kuchiki | 3rd March | 14th March |

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

## SHIPPING

### ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS. 1916.

HOMEWARD.

| Steamers. | Class. | Tons. | Leave Bombay about. | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Exeter | A & C | 9273 | .... | 24th Feb |
| City of Paris | A & C | 9239 | 3rd April | 1st April |
| City of Marseilles. | A & C | 8250 | 20th Apr | 18th Apr. |
| City of Cairo | A & C | 7700 | .... | 10th May |

| FARES. | 1st class Single. | 1st class Return. | 2nd class Single. | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles ..... | 555 | 833 | 420 | 630 |
| London via Marseilles ..... | 630 | 1,023 | 480 | 720 |
| Liverpool ..... | 600 | 900 | 450 | 675 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..... | .. | 942 | .. | 713 |

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

| FUNDS | CLAIMS PAID |
|---|---|
| Rs. 5,00,00,000 | Rs. 4,50,00,000 |

*The Question of the Moment !*

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

*Full particulars and forms on application,*

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1889.

*Special Policies and Low Quotations for—*

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Terms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

Kasagra is the most pleasant and effective remedy ever produced for gently and permanently curing bowel torpidity and the many disorders dependent thereon.

D 21

## SHIPPING

### ANCHOR LINE.

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Captains' | Leave Bombay, about |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Cicasia | 6723 | C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R. | 5th Mar. 1916. |
| S.S. Ustalia | 6898 | Wm. Kelso | 9th " " |
| S.S. Olympia | 5124 | Alex. Andrew | 23rd " " |
| S.S. Elysia | 6368 | J. Kinnaird | 26th April " |
| S.S. Scindia | 5106 | R. Erskine | 14th May " |

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

| | Single. Rs. | Return. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez ..... | 420 | 630 |
| Bombay to Cairo ..... | 435 | 660 |
| Bombay to Port Said ..... | 450 | 675 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 555 | 667 |
| Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | 630 | 942 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar ..... | 570 | 855 |
| Bombay to Liverpool ..... | 600 | 900 |
| Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow ..... | 867 | 1433 |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

## BANKING

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Mombassa |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Colombo | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Kandy | Kisumu |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Jinja |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Kampale |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | | |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

## BANKING

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Yen 48,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | Yen 30,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | Yen. 20,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung | Hsein | Liaoyang |
| Changchun | | Calcutta |
| Darien | (Dalney) | London |
| Hankow | | Lyons |
| Harbin | | Fengtien (Mukden) |
| Hongkong | | Nagasaki |
| Honolulu | | Newchwang |
| Kobe | | New York |
| Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.) | | Osaka |
| | | Pekin |
| Ryojun (Port Arthur) | | |
| San Francisco | | |
| Shanghai | | |
| Sydney (Australia) | | |
| Tiehling | | |
| Tientsin | | |
| Tokyo | | |
| Tsingtau | | |
| Tsinanfu | | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of threee per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5 000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## BANKING

### BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed ..... | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | Rs. 10,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | Rs. 4,50,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

### THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

## BANKING

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorized ..... | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| Capital Issued ..... | Rs. 31,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | Rs. 31,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | Rs. 15,75,958 |
| Reserve Funds ..... | Rs. 11,21,541 |

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | £1,125,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | £562,500 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... | £562,500 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | £500,000 |

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | Rs. 7,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

## BANKING

### THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL
B. O. C. PETROL
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS
B. O. C. GREASES
B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. WAX

*BOMBAY AGENTS:*

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital ..... | £1,200,000 |
| Reserve ..... | £1,800,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Singapore | Hoilo |
| Calcutta | Malacca | Hong-Kong |
| Madras | Kawala-Lumpur (F.M.S.) | Canton |
| Rangoon | | Foochow |
| Colombo | Klang (F.M.S.) | Shanghai |
| Karachi | Seremban (F.M.S. | Tientsin |
| Amritsar | Bangkok | Tsingtau |
| Delhi | Batavia | (North China) |
| Penang | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Puket | Saigon | Peking |
| Taiping (F.M.S.) | Haiphong | Yokohama |
| Ipoh (F.M.S.) | Manila | Kobe |
| Medan (Sumatra) | Cebu | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid-up Capital ..... | $15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... | $15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ..... | $18,000,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund ..... | £1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Johore | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kwala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Do. Hongkew |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taipeh |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tientsin |
| Harbin | New York | Tsingtau |
| Hongkong | Peking | Yloilo |
| | Penang | Yokohama |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

### THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribes in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

TO MOTORIST—Don't throw away your old tyres. Bring to the Michell Tyre Repairing Co., they will make them serviceable again for you.

Solid band tyres for big trucks fitted by hydraulic pressure. MICHELL TYRE REPAIRING Co., 5-12, Queen's Road, P. O. 2, Bombay. 311*

## WANTED

WANTED —A small airy flat in Fort for residential purposes. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1023

WANTED—YOUNG EUROPEAN GIRL to take charge of girl 5 years. Experience not essential. Only Europeans need apply with full particulars to MRS. BECK, Ahmednagar. 3193

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. E. L. or Fans. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140. Apply Mrs. St POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1020

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR RALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil—1st floor, Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE or two CHUMS to share a large airy room with bath-room attached. All modern conveniences. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED by the Busreh Municipality (Persian Gulf), a fully qualified MIDWIFE for Municipal Work in the town of Busreh to act under the Supervision of Civil Surgeon. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem, and with free quarters. Further information on application.

Native Christian preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, Busreh. 1007

WANTED—A BATTERY ATTENDANT on Rs. 50 per mensem plus free quarters for the Government College, Jubbulpore, from June, 1916. Must have a sound knowledge of Batteries and Henley wiring. Practical experience is essential and should be stated. Applications with particulars of qualifications and testimonials should be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, Nagpur.

E. G. KILROE,
For Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces.
3201

WANTED—An ELECTRICIAN on Rs. 100 per mensem plus free quarters for the Government College, Jubbulpore, from March 1916, to take charge of Power House Plant including battery, pumps, etc., and fan and light installations in about 18 buildings wired on the Henley System. Applications stating the type of engines worked with and with other particulars of practical experience and testimonials should be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction Central Provinces, Nagpur.

E. G. KILROE,
For Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces.
3201

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—WANTED

(1) A SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 350 per mensem.

(2) ASSISTANT SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 300 per mensem.

Candidates must be regularly trained Shipwrights or Ship Carpenters who have served full apprenticeship in a Shipyard.

Preference will be given to men who have had experience in Dock and Ship Work and boat building.

Applications should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Port Commissioners, not later than 15th February, 1916.

S. C. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
29th January, 1916. 902

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—APPOINTMENT VACANT.—DEPUTY ENGINEER.—Applications are invited for the post of DEPUTY ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 750—50—950 plus Rs. 100 per month Motor Car Allowance.

Applicants must be fully qualified Civil Engineer, capable of designing and supervising the construction of extensive Drainage Works, Steel Bridges, Roads, etc., etc., age between 28 and 35 years.

English training with Indian experience preferable.

The successful applicant will be required to subscribe to a Provident Fund. The leave rules of the Trust are based on those of Government.

Full particulars regarding duties, etc., etc., may be obtained from J. Maden, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, to the Calcutta Improvement Trust, 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Applications must be delivered, in sealed covers and superscribed "Deputy Engineer" to the Undersigned not later than Noon the 29th day of February, 1916.

C. H. BOMPAS,
Chairman.
Calcutta Improvement Trust,
Calcutta, the 7th February, 1916.

## WANTED

WANTED.—Hundred Phillips and Co's. shares best rate; at once Apply "N. C. D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 3184

WANTED.—An office partition by Mackenzie or Wimbridge or Benjamin. Apply to Box. No. 740 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3207

WANTED—A TYPIST (Shorthand preferred) immediately. Please apply to MOTILAL DEYARAM, 5, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 3191

WANTED.—A LOAN of Rs. 600 by a very reliable gentleman. Excellent Security. Moderate interest. No brokers. Write to Box No. 739 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3206

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED.—A THIRD CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER. One with some experience of operating kerosene engines preferable. Apply to "XXX" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1032

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED—EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, well educated and energetic. Knowledge of leather and leather goods trade desirable. State age, experience and salary required.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
3202 Madras.

WANTED.—A POST by a P. W. D. ENGINEER, possessing very high English qualifications in Civil, Irrigation Sanitary, Municipal and Electrical Engineering, specialist for Municipal and Sanitary and Drainage work. Apply to SPECIALIST, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3171

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER.—WANTED for 7 months, from 1st April, a RESIDENT SURGEON for the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, Salary Rs. 150 p. m. and free house and travelling expenses to Naini Tal, Apply to MAJOR T. HUNTER, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Moradabad.

WANTED.—To purchase, either new or second-hand, a SURFACE CONDENSER suitable for a Cross Compound Steam Engine of 250 Horse Power which works at 180 pounds pressure. A larger Condenser, if this size is not available, will receive consideration. Apply with details and price to Box No. 738 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3187

WANTED —Names of respectable Merchants whoever will send us at least 50 names of the respectable Merchants of 'is own town and the suburbs before the 29th February, 1916, we shall give him a over coat as present from our stock.

K. C. MARROTT,
Sole Contractor of Second Hand Clothings in India, P. O. B. 127, Bombay. 3205

## FOR SALE.

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

FOR SALE.—An ALLDYCE MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ H.P. two speed gear in perfect running order. For price and further particulars apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 1020

FOR SALE—Black Oxide of Manganese in large quantity. Please inquire at:—

CHHOTALAL PURSHOTTAMDAS PATEL,
3152 Wadigam, Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE.—A two seater with Dickie Seat, SWIFTE CAR 10—12 H.P. double cylinder Bosch Magneto, complete In excellent condition, going cheap. Apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1021

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.—SIDDELEY CAR, 18 H. P., 7 seated TORPEDOE. BODY, just undergone thorough overhauling, etc., at a cost of Rs. 1,000. An extremely smart looking car, and thoroughly sound. Price Rs. 4,000 no offers, no dealers, and no commission.

W. H. TRAFFORD & Co.,
White House,
3172 Apollo Bunder.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS.—To clear stock prior to removal to our New Factory.

357 pairs Gents' Red Morocco Albert Slippers, stout back tanned soles, medium toes. In sizes 5, 6, 7 and 8

Handsewn. Rs. 3-2 per pair.
Screwed. Rs. 2-4 per pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced, write for our R. List.

THE CHROME LEATHER Co.,
612—8 Madras.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

## TO BE LET.

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3063

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY LD.

(In voluntary liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LD. (now in voluntary liquidation) will be held at No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, the registered office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1916, at 3 (three) o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient, passing as an extraordinary resolution the resolution following, that is to say:—

"That the Liquidators be at liberty to compromise the suit filed by the Company in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay being Suit No. 1211 of 1915, the short title of which is the Empress Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd., vs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and another by accepting the sum of Rs. 23,486 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum of which Rs. 3,654 was to be and has been paid on the 7th day of December, 1915, and the balance by monthly instalments of Rs. 1,566 in full satisfaction of all the Company's claims against the Defendants in such suit referred to in the pleadings in such suit and of all claims against them for costs and also to settle compromise or submit to arbitration all such accounts, claims and diputes between the Company and any other person or persons as they may be in.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID.
W. TURNER GREEN.
3073 Liquidators.

### NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS CO. LTD.

(In voluntary liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CONNAUGHT MILLS Co. LD., (now in voluntary liquidation) will be held at No. 1 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay the registered office of the Company on Tuesday the 15th day of February, 1916, at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing as an extraordinary resolution the resolution following that is to say:—

"That the Liquidators be at liberty to compromise the suit filed by the Company in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay being Suit No. 1212 of 1915, the short title of which is the Connaught Mills Co. Ltd. vs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and another by accepting the sum of Rs. 10,757 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum of which Rs. 1,673 was to be and has been paid on the 7th day of December, 1915, and the balance by monthly instalments of Rs. 717 in full satisfaction of all the Company's claims against the Defendants in such suit referred to in the pleadings in such suit and of all claims against them for costs. And also to settle compromise or submit to arbitration all such accounts claims and disputes between the Company and any other person or persons as they may be advised."

Dated this 31st day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W TURNER GREEN,
3078 Liquidators.

### BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO,, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that S. S. "NETRAVATI" due to leave Bombay on TUESDAY, the 15th instant for Karachi and Coast ports and

S. S. "Irrawadi" due to leave Bombay on THURSDAY, the 17th instant for Cutch Mandvi and Gulf of Cutch ports will not sail until Thursday, 17th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.), and Friday, 18th instant at 10-30 a.m., (S. T.) respectively.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
3209 Agents.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

A BRANCH of the Bank has this day been OPENED at MASJID BUNDER Cross Road, Mandvi, Bombay.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th February, 1916.
3186

### NOTICE OF SANDALWOOD SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 70 khandis (560 lbs. each) of Sandalwood billets assorted into 5 classes and of Saw Dust, chips, etc., at his office at Dharwar on MONDAY, the 28th February, 1916, at 3 p.m.

(Sd.) G. R. DUXBURY,
Divisional Forest Officer Dharwar.
Divisional Forest Office,
Dharwar, 10th January, 1916. 3070

## NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 893 of 1907.

(1) LAXMAN MOGHAJI PATEL and (2) DHARMA MOGHAJI PATEL, both of Bombay Koli Hindu Inhabitants residing at Siwri Kolivada outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

v/s

(1) RAMCHANDRA NARAYAJI (2) KASHINATH NARAYAJI and (3) MANGALIA NARAYAJI, all of Bombay Agri Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Siwri Agarwada outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 27th day of November 1915, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the plaintiffs all the right title and interest of the defendants in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Siwri Agripada in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 346 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. New No. 16794 Old Survey No. New Survey No. 23 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2396 Street No. 1090 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Marooti's temple on or towards the West by the property of Jmbai wife of Pandu Ramji on or towards the North by the property of Kashinath Narayen Govind and on or towards the South by a passage.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 6th day of March 1916, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1916.

H. H. WADIA,
3210 Ag. Assistant Commissioner.

### NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS "Superscribed Tender for Castor Oil" are invited for the supply of 6,000 cwts. of Castor Oil, which will be received by the Agent in his office at Lahore up to 13 hours on TUESDAY, the 29th February 1916, at which date, time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present.

The Oil will require to be delivered at the Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from Out-stations in accordance with the terms noted in the Form of Tender. The Oil to be supplied, must be in accordance with the specification detailed in the Tender Form. The samples of Oil tendered for (which must not be submitted in a less quantity than one gallon), legibly marked, with the name and address of the Tenderer and the description of Oil, should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on Tuesday the 22nd of February 1916.

Form of Tender with particulars of conditions of Contract, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North Westerna Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each form.

Earnest money, as prescribed in the Form of Tender, should be remitted in cash, or Currency Notes, to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter, stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with the Tender for Castor Oil. Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 500 of other than Lahore Circle, will not be accepted. The Cashier's receipt should be attached by Tenderers to their Tender.

Tenders not submitted on the prescribed Form or received without the receipt for earnest money, will not be considered.

The Agent holds himself at liberty to select any Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to assign any reason for the non-acceptance of a Tender.

By order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper,
N. W. Railway.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 11th February 1916. 3204

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that VASSANJI DAMJI, of Bombay Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain Hindu Inhabitant both in his personal capacity and also as the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Bai JETHIBAI alias MITHIBAI, widow of DEVJI PARBAT has contracted to sell to our client the immovable property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder given free from incumbrances subject only however to the right of his wife to maintenance out of the rents and profits of the said hereditaments and premises for life.

ALL persons therefore having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 373, Hornby Road, Fort, within ten days from the date hereof otherwise such claims, if any shall be taken as waived and the sale shall be completed regardless thereto.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground being partly Government ground and partly Fazandari ground of which Hyderalli Kassamji is the Fazandar situate lying and being at Sat Tad or Doongri Cooles Street also known as Katha Bazar without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay with a dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 1271 (1—2) Street No. 152 to 158 Ward B and under Collector's Old No. 781 New No. 6514 Old survey No. 433—434 New survey No. 2627 and which said ground contains by admeasurement three hundred and fifty seven square yards be the same little more or less of which one hundred square yards of ground are Government ground and two hundred and fifty seven square yards are Fazandari ground and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Doongri Cooly Street aforesaid on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Khimji Jiwa on or towards the North by the House of Haji Abdoola Noor Mahomed and on or towards the South by a passage or gully and beyond that by the House of Heerji Ookerda.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1916.

RUSTAMJI & GINWALA,
3203 Purchaser's Attorneys.

## AUCTION SALE

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT MATUNGA VADALA.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Umedmul Nanakji and Seshmal Nanakji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jeuses Doming Silva, by virtue of the power of sale conferred upon the said Mortgagees of the said Mortgagor under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 12th January 1914, sell by Public Auction the property described below on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Government Toka Tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Vadal a Matunga in the City and registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 385 square yards or thereabouts entered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Old No. 92 new number A/15291 and New Survey No. 2A/942 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under F. Ward No. 3549 and Street No. 790 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Alloo Padman, on or towards the West and North by the passage and on or towards the South by the property of Nathoo Fakir.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and Inspection of title deeds can be had of the Estate Agency and law office Dadar or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the juncion of the Nanabhai Lane and Hornby Road, and next to the West End Watch Co., in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. W. H. Thorns and Co., (where the furniture has been arranged for sale) the very valuable high class substantial and neat polished household and office teak and blackwood furniture consisting of dining tables for 6 persons, dining chairs, double meatsafes, dinner waggons, side boards, marble top centre tables, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, easy and low chairs, English rocking chairs, Curzon chairs, easels, square tiled and wooden top teapoys, phonographs with records, fancy vases, revolving book cases, office chairs, writing and office tables, ladies' writing tables, book stands, carpets, large size glass screens, single and double glass and panel door almyrahs, rich iron and brass bedsteads, dressing chests of drawers, dressing table, marble topped washing tables, towel horses, baba easy chairs, dirty cloth baskets, umbrella stands, hat stands, verandah benches, office clocks, iron folding chairs for the garden, table lamps, English dinner sets, rich glass and crockeryware, etc., etc., the property of an English gentleman proceeding Home, including that of others.

The above furniture is on view.

MEHTA, and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th February, 1915.

### JIVAJI SORABJI & CO

No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort.

OLD TIMBER IN PIECES OF DIFFERENT SIZES, HOUSE FITTINGS, OLD TANKS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned materials, on THURSDAY, the 17th February, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), situated at the Alexandra Dock No. 7 Shed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th February, 1916.

### THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors, Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY." Bombay.

Next time you have a disagreeable cough, don't let it wear you out. Get a box of Zymole Trokeys, they loosen the cough and stop the irritation. B2*

## AUCTION SALE

### CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of the Right to Work the Cotton Press, at Dabhoi in Baroda District.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent Tyabally Esmalji Esoofobhoy, traded as Messrs. Shaikh Adam Esoofbhoy and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street Fort Bombay the right to work the Cotton Press at Dabhoi in Baroda District for the season ending 31st day of May 1916.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS, SHIPCHANDLERS, HARDWARE, MERCHANTS, ETC.

Under instructions from Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green Esq., C. A., Liquidators of the Empress S. and W. Co., Ltd., The Connaught Mills Co., Ltd., The Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ltd. and The James Greaves Mills Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned goods by Public Auction, on the premises, on the day and time mentioned against each Mill:—

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the New Empress S. and W. Co., Ltd., situated at De Lisle Road.

On FRIDAY, the 18th February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Old Empress S. and W. Co. Ltd. situated at De Lisle Road.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd February, 1916, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the Connaught Mills Co. Ltd., situated at De Lisle Road.

On FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the James Greaves Mills Co. Ltd., situated at Haines Road.

On TUESDAY, the 29th February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Imperial Cotton Mills, Co. Ltd., situated at Haines Road.

The following goods:—

Such as, spoiled yarn, cotton in process (if any), cane baskets, dealwood cases, bardans, rings, warping machines, flutted rollers, yarn testing machine, cast and wrought iron scraps, card cans, rope pulleys, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars of the above and other goods, please apply to the Liquidators or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th February, 1916.

## AMUSEMENTS

HAVE YOU MISSED THIS

QUEEN OF ALL THE SERIALS

which daily draws a flock of people from each and every side of Bombay

TO THE

OLYMPIA CINEMA

and which has now become a pass word in each and every Family, Clubs and Bars, etc. ?

The Universal Serial

BROKEN COIN

7,000 Feet. 3rd Instalment.

Featuring Grace Cunard, Francis Ford and Eddie Polo.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Sandhurst Road. Telephone No. 1266.

SKATING RINK.

GRAND FANCY DRESS

CARNIVAL

Tuesday, 15th February, 1916.

20 Valuable Prizes will be offered for Competition as follows:—

Class I. Best Historical Costume, 1 Lady, 1 Gentleman.
Class II. Most Original Costume, 1 Lady, 1 Gentleman.
Class III. Most Comical Costume, 1 Lady, 1 Gentleman.
Class IV. Best Paper Costume, 1 Lady, 1 Gentleman.
Class V. Best Advertisement, 1 Lady, 1 Gentleman.

In addition to the foregoing, Ten Prizes will be given to the Second best in each Competition.

Prizes on view at the Rink.

Admission with use of Skates:.. RUPEES TWO.

SPECIAL RESERVED FRONT SEATS AT Rs. 3.

Season. Monthly or Book Tickets not Admissible on this occasion.

TICKETS CAN BE HAD AT SOUNDY & Co. OR AT THE RINK.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

GRANT ROAD

RIPON THEATRE

Wednesday, 16th February, 1916. at 9 p. m.

SHARADA

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

## AMUSEMENTS

# IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

**"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"**

Absolutely the Finest Best and Biggest Serial film ever shown in Bombay.

**11th and 12th Episodes, being the concluding chapters of "The Clutching Hand Story."**

ALSO

5th Drama of WHO PAYS? SERIES.

ENTITLED

**"UNTO HERSELF ALONE"**

AND

**PATHE'S GAZETTE.**

TIME—: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 NIGHTLY.

IN SPITE OF ENORMOUS COST OF OUR PROGRAMME.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

# 6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

THE FILM VERSION OF THE FAMOUS SPY-DRAMA.

**"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME"**

The most popular play since the war started. The production of this comedy-drama did more than anything else in England to bring home the danger of the "Enemy in our Midst."

TO-NIGHT. **THE 6 PROVENIAS** TO-NIGHT.

A charming and dainty troupe of lady trick cyclists.

# ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Stupendous Success of

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS' COMPANY'S SEASON.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

The Great Cracksman Comedy

**"RAFFLES"**

Mr. E. W. Hornung's best-known creation is one of the most romantic heroes of the light literature of the 20th Century. By day a man-about-town and a first class cricketer, Raffles assumes the guise of a clever burglar at night. One of his few sentimental encounters is here dramatised.

A. J. Raffles.....Mr. Charles Howitt.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30.

Another two hours' continuous laughter.

The Screeming Farce

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME"

How a domineering old aunt is driven from the house of a newly married couple by bad cooking. Miss Stanbridge makes a great hit in the part of the Cook-Lady-Recruiting-Sergeant.

THURSDAY AT 9-30.

In response to numerous requests

"EAST LYNNE"

A sentimental drama showing the disaster that befell a woman who yielded to temptation through unreasonable and unfounded jealousy.

FRIDAY AT 9-30.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

The story of two men in love with the same girl. The man who marries her leaves home with her sister after she died through his neglect. The Prodigal Son is ruined by this woman and returns home wiser.

SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 4-30.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

A beautiful drama which has taught the world a great moral lesson than any sermon ever uttered from the pulpit and vindicates the power of religion over tyranny and evil.

Marcus.....Jack Elagert

Mercia.....Gertrude F. Godart.

SATURDAY AT 9-30.

Haddon Chamlers Charming Comedy from the Haymarket Theatre, Loudon.

PASSERS-BY

Booking at S. ROSE & CO.

EVENING PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

Instructions for booking best available seats will be taken at the theatre from 6-15 to 8-15 p. m.

SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES:

Rs. 2, Re. 1 As. 8.

All Children half prices to Rs. 2 & 1 seats.

AT THE DOOR OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TAXICABS AND VICTORIAS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE CLOSE OF EACH PERFORMANCE, BUT CAN BE ASSURED IF NOTICE IS GIVEN AT THE BOOKING OFFICE DURING THE FIRST INTERVAL.

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All New Goods to pick from

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Tailors and Outfitters,

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Branch—Watson's Hotel.

Business men find Zymole Trokeys a great convenience. A box is easily carried and there's nothing so good for hoarseness and coughs. B28

# ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Home of Select Cinema.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-45

AND DURING THE WEEK 6-45.

(Howitt-Phillips Co. performing at 9-30 p.m.)

Another Splendid Cinema Bill:

The world famous drama

**THE LIGHTS O' LONDON**

Mr. George R. Smis' filmatised masterpiece which is drawing large houses, as it did recently in England and America. It depicts the vicissitudes of a gentleman who, disowned by his father, was forced to make his own way in the world.

The greatest film favourite.

WIFFLES A VICTIM OF JEALOUSY!!

His former sweetheart is not as rich as a later acquaintance, so it is a case of "Off with the old love and on with the new."

Another real screen farce.

"DIVORCE FOR TWO"

A comic version of a domestic situation showing how quarrels between husband and wife can make home unhappy and give opportunities to lawyers to make money through such a situation.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE

by the last mail

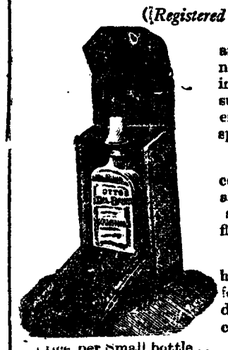
Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.

Box Seats Rs. 2.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS.

# Otto Dilbahar

(*Registered*)



Fragrant, dainty and lasting yet never over-powering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol, but it is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per Small bottle .. .. Rs. 0-8-0

Price per Medium bottle .. „ 0-12-0

Price per Large bottle.. .. „ 2-0-0

Perfumed card one anna each. V. P. Extra. If

P. S.—When buying see the name carey. in

OTTO DILBAHAR.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO

Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity or the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-

MARTIN Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

G. SAJAN & Co TILE & MARBLE MERCHANT SCULPTURE & MONUMENTAL SUPPLIER POST No 4 BOMBAY


# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 13.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Glenmay | Brown | Suez |

Feb. 14.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Querimba | Bamber | Port Louis |
| Kashmir | Stone | K be |
| Str thearn | Mackenzie | Cardiff |
| Forfar | Venus | Port Said |
| Linga | Cutbush | Karachi |

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gracchus | Smith | Australia |
| Clinton | Needler | Holl |
| Ardaumhor | Cockell | Hull |

The following vessels received Port clearance on Monday:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamer:— | Barrowmore | for | Hull |
| „ | Saigon Maru | for | Kobe |

The following steamers entered the docks for loading:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamer:— | Malta | for | China etc. |
| „ | Strathearn | for | Marseilles |
| „ | Glenmay | for | Do. |
| „ | Forfar | for | Hull e c. |

Feb. 14.

S. S. Moyori Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Moyori Maru left Kobe for Singapore on the 10th instant.

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 11th instant.

S. S. City of Paris:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris (outward bound) left Newport on Thursday, the 10th instant.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia (outward bound) passed Perim on the 13th instant and is due in Bombay about 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 20th instant.

S. S. Glenmay:—The steamer Glenmay, 1,570 tons, Captain T. Brown, arrived here on Sunday from Suez, which port she left on the 26th ultimo, in ballast.

S. S. Strathearn:—The steamer Strathearn, 2,845 tons, Captain R. Mackenzie, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Card which port she left on the 18th December, in ballast.

S. S. Querimba:—The steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber, arrived here on Monday from Port Luis, which port she left on the 31st ultimo, with a cargo of sugar and two cabin and one deck passengers.

S. S. Kashmir:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kashmir, 5,540 tons, Captain F. H. S. Stone, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Kobe, which port she left on the 16th ultimo, with a general cargo and 30 saloon and six deck passengers on board.

S. S. Forfar:—The steamer Forfar, 2,439 tons, Captain J. Venus, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Port Said, having left that port on the 29th ultimo, in ballast.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Karachi, with general goods and passengers on board.

S. S. Ardenmhor:—The steamer Ardenmhor, 2,829 tons, Captain G. A. Cockell, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Clinton:—The steamer Clinton, 2,184 tons, Captain J. H. Needler, sailed on Monday for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Barrowmore:—The steamer Barrowmore, 2,366 tons, Captain J. Doran, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Saigon Maru, 2,740 tons, Captain Y. Yamamati, will sail to-day for Kobe via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

Monday, 14th Feb. 1916.

**PRINCE'S DOCK.**

A. Rinaldo.....Jordan.....J. F. & Co
B. Bombay Maru.....Kobayashi.....N. Y. Kaisha
C. & R. Katunga.....Forsyth.....W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Ilwen.....Paul.....W. & A. G. & Co
F. Reimer.....Lemostre.....T. M. & Co
K. Porto-di-Alexandretta.....Tonpuyo.....M. Italiana
Q. Arum.....Kerr.....W. & A. G. & Co

**HARBOUR WALL.**

Ponani.....B. S. N. Co
Kaveri.....B. S. N. Co

**VICTORIA DOCK.**

1 Pensilva.....W. & A. G. & Co
4 Pandita.....Andreasen.....M. M. & Co
5 Rahmani.....Wheeler.....T. M. & Co
6 Favignana.....Galeleo.....M. Italiana
7 Saigon Maru.....Yenamato.....O. S. Kaisl
8 Beolarig.....Hatle.....W. & A. G. & Co
9 Stretpeiane.....Lanton.....W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Clan Maclean...Williamson.....J. F. & Co

**HARBOUR WALL.**

Linga.....Cutbush.....M. M. & Co

**ALEXANDRA DOCK.**

1 Malta.....Talbot.....P. & O. Co
4 Querimba.....Bamber.....M. M. & Co
5. Kashmir.....Stone.....P & O. S. N. Co
6 Barrowmore.....Doran.....W. & A. G. & Co

**HARBOUR WALL.**

Singu.....Reid.....Shaw Wallace & Co

M. W. D. D.

Kowalt.....Wilson.....T. M. & Co

**VESSELS IN THE STREAM.**

Forfar.....Venus.....
Glenmay.....Brown.....
Strathern.....McKenzie.....

## EXPORTS.

Feb. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Katunga (s) 1,894 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 400 bales cotton waste, M. Amersey and Co.; 226 bales cotton yarn, Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co., Ltd.

Strathearn (s) 2,500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Arum (s) 300 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 26,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

Ilwen (s) 6,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

Ardenmhor (s) 1,200 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Rinaldo (s) 4,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 495 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 12,750 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers.

Pensilva (s) 1,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,143 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 30 bales goat and sheep skins, A. Abdool and Co.; 5 bales cow hides, A. Abdool and Co.; 2 bales calf skins, A. Abdool and Co.; 58 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 55 bales goat and sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 1 bale cow hides, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 25 bales cow hides, R. M. Kooka; 2 bales sheep skins, R. M. Kooka; 11 bales cow hides, E. Sewjee; 20 bales cow hides, A. Cassam; 19 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 5 bales sheep skins, V. Esmail and Co.; 113 cwts. kismiss, E. Moledina; 400 cwts. kismiss, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 88 bales gum Arabic, S. Khetsey and Co.; 102 cwts. gum Arabic, J. Nurbheram and Co.; 103 cwts. almond seeds, M. Jafferbhoy; 218 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 275 cwts. turmeric, M. Jafferbhoy; 5 bales tanned leather, A. Peerbhoy and Sons; 115 cases mica, Towner Jones and Co.; 80 bundles cane sticks, K. Ida and Co.; 4 cwts. Bombay ducks, N. K. Jassawala; 7 casks Indian chutney, N. K. Jasaswala; 100 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 158 cwts. nux-vomica, B. Nazir and Co.; 15 hogsheads, Indian pickle, N. K. Jassawala; 28 hogsheads Indian chutney, N. K. Jassawala; 49 cases bristles, J. Livingstone and Co.; 10 pots rose oil, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales hemp, G. Veerjee and Co.; 17 cwts. cardamoms, N. Kassam; 25 cwts. M. O. P. shells, N. Kassam; 106 cwts. cashewnuts, E. Nowroji and Co.; 30 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 50 bales cow hides, Chambers and Co.; 43 cwts. fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 12 bales sheep skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 39 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 19 bales cow hides, H. M. H. Osman; 9 bales goat and ship skins, H. A. Oomer and Son.

FOR HAVRE.

Strathblane (s) 570 bales cotton, Prier De Soane and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Porto de Alexandretta (s) 300 bales cotton. Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Porto de Alexandretta (s) 400 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 300 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Remier (s) 1,800 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Remier (s) 37 bales goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 20 cwts. cardamoms, M. Jafferbhoy; 137 cwts. gum kadaya, M. Jafferbhoy; 43 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 12 pots rose oil, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru (s) 1,926 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 25 cases Indian chutney, M. M. Poonjiaji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru (s) 8 pots rose oil, H. K. Jooma.

Malta (s) 90 cwts. gum olibanum, A. H. Mawji and Co.; 42 cwts. bolelliam, A. H. Mawji and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Bombay Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 250 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee and Co.; 400 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Y. K. Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 400 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 400 bales H. Surajmal and Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 450 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 5 cwts. coffee, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 10 cwts. red ochre, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Y. K. Kaisha; 6 cwts. coffee, C. M. Bhesania and Co.; 3 cwts. cardamoms, C. M. Bhesania and Co.; 18 cwts. kismiss, C. M. Bhesania and Co.; 4 cwts. walnuts, C. M. Bhesania and Co.; 4 cwts. almond seed, C. M. Bhesania and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

Malta (s) 100 tons steel hoops, David Sassoon and Co.

## IMPORTS.

Feb. 14.

S. S. Rinaldo from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co.—175 cases condensed milk, 157 cases metal polish, 3 cases 1 truss buffalo pickers, 271 drums turpentine substitute, 445 drums genuine turpentine, 5 cases leather picking bands, 2 cases leather belting, 1 case leather, 22 cases cycle parts, 20 cases zinc dust, 2,740 kegs 59 cases 713 drums paint, 14 casks sulphur black paste, 100 drums bremal, 25 casks alizarine brown paste, 30 cases oil cloth, 1 case motor parts, 96 cases 40 drums varnish, 803 drums boiled oil, 2,890 drums linseed oil, 3 cases woollens, 145 barrels alum, 259 cases 10 casks colour, 165 casks ochre, 1,599 pieces earthen pipes, 10 barrels grease and oil, 180 drums chloride of lime, 115 drums disinfectant fluid, 15 cases boots and shoes, 5 cases darning wool, 10 cases umbrellas, 62 cases nails, 155 cases salad oil, 1 bale shawls, 4 cases woollen and cotton goods, 137 bales paper, 29 cases art silk and cotton goods, 403 cases 22 bales cotton goods.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 13.

The disturbance in the north-west, has developed into a deep depression now lying over Rajputana and has given a local precipitation in Baluchistan, Kashmere West, Central India and the Central Provinces and a few falls in the East and North Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

Principal amounts:—Pasni one inch; Chaman and Quetta a half; Parachinar three-quarters; Indore, Khandwa and Hoshangabad a quarter.

The depression will probably move in the northerly direction and is likely to give important rainfall in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Forecast:—Continuation of rainfall in the central parts of the country, the Punjab and the surrounding hills and extension into the United Provinces.

SIMLA, Feb. 14.

The disturbance in north-west India is giving early general rain in the United Provinces, the Punjab and surrounding hills and local rain in Central India and in east and west of the Central Provinces.

The principle amounts were:—Murree one inch, Ludhiana and Lyallpur a half each, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Srinagar three-quarters each, Sonamarg three, and Seoni a half.

The main disturbance has nearly disappeared, but conditions were still unsettled in central parts of the country. The temperature has fallen rapidly and is now below normal over the greater part of north-west India and the United Provinces.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in north-west India and extension into Bihar.

TIMELY RAIN IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, Feb. 14.

After cloudy weather for several days Lahore had another good shower on Sunday morning which continued during the whole day. The sky is still cloudy and promises more rain. This rain has been very beneficial to crops here and will save the situation from scarcity and famine.

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

| | | HIGH WATER | | | | LOW WATER. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of week | Day of Month | Bombay Mean time | | Depth on Still. | | Day of Month | Bombay Mean time. | | Depth on Still. | |
| | Feb. | h. | m. | ft. | in. | Feb. | h. | m | ft. | in |
| Mon. | 14 | m | 7 14 | 28 | 0 | 14 | m | 3 15 | 22 | 1 |
| | | | 9 53 | 25 | 8 | | | 8 8 | 18 | 9 |
| Tues | 15 | m | 8 52 | 21 | 6 | 15 | m | 3 57 | 21 | 8 |
| | | | 10 21 | 26 | 6 | | | 3 21 | 18 | 2 |
| Wed. | 16 | m | 9 47 | 24 | 4 | 16 | m | 4 27 | 20 | 4 |
| | | | 10 43 | 27 | 3 | | | 8 44 | 17 | 5 |
| Thur. | 17 | m | 10 28 | 25 | 3 | 17 | m | 4 54 | 19 | 5 |
| | | | 11 14 | 27 | 11 | | | 4 21 | 16 | 10 |
| Fri. | 18 | m | 11 5 | 26 | 1 | 18 | m | 5 20 | 18 | 7 |
| | | | 11 40 | 28 | 5 | | | 4 55 | 16 | 4 |
| Sat. | 19 | m | 11 40 | 26 | 10 | 19 | m | 5 46 | 17 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | 5 28 | 16 | 1 |
| Sun. | 20 | m | 0 6 | 28 | 8 | 20 | m | 6 12 | 17 | 1 |
| | | | 0 14 | 27 | 5 | | | 6 0 | 16 | 2 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| Feb. | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| „ 14 (Monday) | „ 7h. 9m. | „ 6h. 38m. |
| „ 15 (Tuesday) | „ 7h. 8m. | „ 6h. 39m |
| „ 16 (Wednesday) | „ 7h. 7m. | „ 6h. 39m. |
| „ 17 (Thursday) | „ 7h. 7m. | „ 6h. 40m. |
| „ 18 (Friday) | „ 7h. 6m. | „ 6h 40m |
| „ 19 (Saturday) | „ 7h. 6m. | „ 6h. 40m |
| „ 20 (Sunday) | „ 7h. 5m. | „ 6h. 41m |

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last Quarter | 1916 | January 23d. | 6h | 5-1m. a.m. |
| New Moon | „ | February 3d. | 9h. | 35-6m. p.m. |
| First Quarter | „ | „ 11d. | 3h. | 50-4m. a.m. |
| Full Moon | „ | „ 19d | 7h. | 53-6m. a.m |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT

**Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 14th February, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.**

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north Punjab and some showers in the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.85in., Lahore 0.24in. and Ambala 0.16in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature has fallen and is now in moderate to considerable defect in the north and the east Punjab; night temperature is in excess at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Mainpuri and Cawnpore have had 0.10in. each and Allahabad 0.18in. Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is 9deg. to 14deg. F. in defect in the area of rainfall; night temperature is slightly below normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in defect in lower Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at night in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.15in. of rain and Jubbulpore 0.23in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in Berar and normal or in excess elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the Bombay Deccan and lightly clouded in Hyderabad. Day temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan; night temperature is in excess in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The depression over west Rajputana has given nearly general rain in the north Punjab and the United Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts, local rain in the northern half of the Central Provinces and some showers in the east Punjab. It has nearly filled up.

A few showers may occur in the north and the east Punjab, the United Provinces and the north-east Central Provinces.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 14th of February 1916.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours | Humidity. 8 A. M. | Rainfall. past 24 hours | Rainfall. Total 1st November to date. | Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (13th) | 61.9 | 45.5 | 99 | .. | 5.10 | —3.20 |
| Jask .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (13th) | 72.7 | 57.3 | 62 | .. | 2.73 | —0.05 |
| Muskat .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan .. | 70.3 | 48.6 | 92 | .. | 0.13 | —0.84 |
| Rawalpindi .. | 58.5 | 43.1 | 93 | 0.85 | 2.04 | —2.02 |
| Lahore .. | 54.4 | 55.3 | 98 | 0.24 | 0.63 | —1.42 |
| Hissar .. | 64.8 | 46.7 | 90 | .. | 0.26 | .. |
| Ambala .. | 63.7 | 52.1 | 78 | 0.16 | 0.79 | —3.18 |
| Delhi .. | 61.2 | 48.2 | 80 | 0.08 | 0.26 | —1.74 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra .. | 78.4 | 47.0 | 86 | 0.07 | 0.07 | —1.11 |
| Mainpuri .. | 63.0 | 49.2 | 80 | 0.10 | 0.11 | —1.87 |
| Jhansi .. | 76.8 | 49.2 | 68 | .. | 0.26 | —1.03 |
| Cawnpore .. | 62.0 | 50.9 | 91 | 0.10 | 0.12 | —1.38 |
| Allahabad .. | 69.8 | 54.8 | 84 | 0.18 | 0.32 | —1.43 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA— | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad .. | 77.7 | 47.6 | 66 | .. | 0 | —0.71 |
| Karachi .. | 76.8 | 54.2 | 64 | .. | 0.18 | —0.85 |
| Ajmer .. | 77.2 | 50.0 | 61 | .. | 0.05 | —0.90 |
| Jaipore .. | 80.2 | 48.4 | 74 | .. | 0.12 | —0.87 |
| Kotah .. | 82.2 | 55.6 | 52 | .. | 0.03 | —0.61 |
| Mount Abu .. | 61.2 | 46.9 | 23 | .. | 0 | —0.80 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA— | | | | | | |
| WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj .. | 79.2 | 49.3 | 53 | .. | 0 | —0.34 |
| Dwarka .. | 75.8 | 59.7 | 52 | .. | 0.19 | —0.27 |
| Veraval .. | 77.1 | 58.8 | 53 | .. | 0 | —0.44 |
| Rajkot .. | 81.4 | 46.3 | 51 | .. | 0 | —0.42 |
| Bhavnagar Para .. | 85.2 | 52.8 | 65 | .. | 0.01 | —0.41 |
| Surat .. | 82.3 | 56.3 | 49 | .. | 0 | —0.31 |
| Ahmedabad .. | 84.6 | 50.9 | 27 | .. | 0 | —0.23 |
| Deesa .. | 82.9 | 44.8 | 30 | .. | 0 | —0.33 |
| Neemuch .. | 78.1 | 48.0 | 38 | .. | 0.08 | —0.53 |
| Indore .. | 78.3 | 48.3 | 34 | .. | 1.01 | —0.30 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore .. | 84.3 | 57.3 | 88 | 0.23 | 0.38 | —1.48 |
| Saugor .. | 79.3 | 54.4 | 85 | 0.15 | 0.38 | —1.37 |
| Hoshangabad .. | 82.1 | 58.2 | 52 | .. | 0.37 | —1.02 |
| Khandwa .. | 85.6 | 55.2 | 49 | .. | 0.32 | —0.19 |
| Akola .. | 86.9 | 63.1 | 32 | .. | 1.74 | —0.19 |
| Amraoti .. | 87.8 | 64.3 | 40 | .. | 0.51 | —1.09 |
| Nagpur .. | 88.7 | 69.9 | 73 | .. | 0.19 | —1.65 |
| Chanda .. | 89.9 | 67.2 | 63 | .. | 0.52 | —0.90 |
| Raipur .. | 85.7 | 58.1 | 57 | .. | 0.41 | —0.80 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay .. | 80.8 | 67.1 | 71 | .. | 0.09 | —0.46 |
| Ratnagiri .. | 81.1 | 66.9 | 67 | .. | 0.31 | —0.12 |
| Mormugao .. | 83.6 | 68.4 | 87 | .. | 0.94 | —0.25 |
| Karwar .. | 83.9 | 64.0 | 93 | .. | 1.07 | —0.86 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon .. | 86.8 | 52.1 | 35 | .. | 0.16 | —0.64 |
| Ahmednagar .. | 83.0 | 57.4 | 45 | .. | 8.40 | 2.13 |
| Poona .. | 84.6 | 55.5 | 71 | .. | 0.33 | —0.79 |
| Sholapur .. | 90.8 | 64.1 | 51 | .. | 1.27 | —0.22 |
| Bijapur .. | 88.8 | 63.2 | 51 | .. | 0.43 | —0.50 |
| Belgaum .. | 83.9 | 55.9 | 64 | .. | 1.70 | —0.22 |
| Ahmedabad .. | 84.2 | 61.8 | 19 | .. | 1.82 | 0.70 |
| Nizamabad (Indore). | 90.4 | 67.5 | 52 | .. | 0.88 | —0.06 |
| Hyderabad .. | 86.4 | 64.8 | 82 | .. | 0.79 | —0.59 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON— | | | | | | |
| Mangalore .. | 88.4 | 70.0 | 65 | .. | 8.17 | 4.82 |
| Calicut .. | 86.7 | 70.1 | 82 | .. | 13.29 | 7.00 |
| Cochin .. | 90.7 | 71.7 | 67 | .. | 8.84 | —0.02 |
| Colombo .. | 87.3 | 72.1 | 81 | .. | 27.84 | 5.59 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam .. | 84.2 | 68.1 | 76 | .. | 20.73 | 14.26 |
| Bellary .. | 89.7 | 64.6 | 71 | .. | 7.28 | 5.15 |
| Cuddapah .. | 90.4 | 69.1 | 70 | .. | 9.44 | 4.71 |
| Madras .. | 87.5 | 68.4 | 79 | .. | 21.24 | 1.14 |
| Bangalore .. | 82.8 | 58.5 | 83 | .. | 3.60 | —0.02 |
| Coimbatore .. | 87.9 | 61.8 | 71 | .. | 6.76 | 1.64 |
| Trichinopoly .. | 89.7 | 66.6 | 71 | .. | 12.87 | 4.46 |
| Negapatam .. | 84.8 | 70.2 | 69 | .. | 24.23 | —4.6 |

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATOR COLABA.

Bombay 13th February, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr .. | 29.959 | Inches |
| Temperature of Air .. | 74.6 | degrees. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. | 67.8 | „ |
| Dew point .. | 64.4 | „ |
| Relative humidity of Air .. | 0.711 | „ |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) .. | 4.4 | „ |
| Maximum Temperature of Air .. | 80.8 | „ |
| Minimum do. do .. | 70.5 | „ |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight .. | WNW, ESE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW. | |
| Movement of Wind do do | 164 Miles. | |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published for order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 14th February 1916 was 30.177 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given here.

## BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR FUND

### FORTNIGHTLY REPORT.

The Honorary Secretaries of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund have issued the following report:—

The fortnight from January 28th to February 11th has been a very busy one for the Women's Branch. The preparation of clothing and linen for the Freeman Thomas Hospital is nearing completion and the extra 75 beds at the Lady Hardinge Hospital have been fully equiped. Sixty one cases of clothing have been packed for Mesopotamia and fifty-five cases of "Comforts."

The sick and wounded arriving in Bombay and proceeding up-country by Ambulance Train have been given special kit bags of clothing and comforts, and also illustrated papers, magazines, and games, to help pass the time spent on the Train. Clothing and comforts have been sent to the new Convalescent Barracks at Deolali.

One hundred and thirty-one kit bags have been given at the office directly into the hands of men who have been proceeding to England, Mesopotamia, Egypt, France or up-country, all of whom have been most grateful to the Branch for what has been done.

The forty-eight Nursing Orderlies of the St. John Ambulance who went to Busra were all supplied with kit bags containing clothes, and comforts.

MOTOR-RIDES FOR THE WOUNDED.

The Hospital visiting has been regularly done and each man provided with such clothing as he needed, when he left the hospital for Up-country or England. In the last Report the names of Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy were omitted by mistake from those who are very kindly arranging for Motors for evening drives for the soldiers. Mr. Purshotamdas has entirely arranged for cars for the soldiers at the Lady Hardinge and both Sir Fazulbhoy and Mr. Purshotamdas are rendering Mrs. Carmichael great assistance in this work. Rs. 1,000 was given to the Women's Branch for the purpose of providing taxis in addition to the Motor cars that are so kindly lent, and so an additional number of wounded have been able to benefit from an evening drive.

The Mofussil Branches are of the very greatest assistance in the work of the Central Office and continue to send regular supplies of gifts, clothing and comforts and to make up material sent from the Central Depot for that purpose.

LIBRARIES FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

The four new Libraries for Mesopotamia are completed and being packed to be forwarded at once. A Library is now to be prepared for the British General Hospital at Basra, and many more books are needed.

The Newspaper Bureau still needs the assistance of the public to be able to provide more newspapers every week to supply the great need in Mesopotamia.


DR. S. K. BURMAN'S

# AGUE CURE.

The BEST and the SUREST REMEDY ever invented in the WORLD for effectively and radically giving a DEATH-BLOW to all sorts of MALARIAL and other complicated FEVERS attended with enlargement of LIVER or SPLEEN.

It is made of medicines specially congenial to Indian climate and habit and therefore it does not contain in its properties the worst features of so many Quinine mixed drugs sold all over the market. It is the result of Dr. Burman's vast experience in the field of medicine for a long time and consequently it can be safely recommended for your own case as well as for your friends and relatives.

Price:—Large phial 14 annas and small phial 8 annas. Postage extra.

**Dr. S. K. BURMAN

# COMMERCIAL.

## LIMITING COPPER PRICES,

A new development says the "Statist" has arisen in copper, which gave the Standard market a rather sharp shock, owing to the liquidation of a few speculative holdings, while new buying remained in abeyance. Intimation has already been made in these columns that the British Government had purchased a very large quantity of copper recently in America and Australia at a price which worked out at a little under £100 a ton delivered. The Ministry of Munitions has now issued a notice stating that it is considered desirable to exercise a closer check than heretofore upon the purchases of copper made by contractors to his Majesty's Government for the purpose of carrying out munitions orders. Accordingly, consumers coming within this category are informed that "orders up to and not exceeding 50 tons may be placed in the usual way without reference to the authorities" and that "no order for best selected or electrolytic brands of copper must be placed at a price exceeding £100 a ton without the Director of Materials being first consulted." The order is not very clearly worded, but it is generally understood as meaning that munitions contractors must not pay more than £100 a ton for their copper without permission and it is assumed that at £100 a ton the Government are prepared to supply firms engaged on national work. There is no intention whatever of fixing a maximum price of copper, for this would be clearly impossible in view of the fact that the position is under the control of America; but there is no doubt a serious attempt is being made here to keep prices within reasonable bounds. The Allies between them can muster quite a respectable amount of copper over a twelvemonth, Japan being the largest contributor, followed in order by Australasia, Canada and Russia, which four sources contribute about 170,000 tons of copper a year, or about one-third the amount produced during 1914 by the United States, and a little under a fifth of the world's production.

That British copper will cut a much larger figure in the future than it has done in the past goes without saying. Australia is making progress and will become a producer of increasing importance. The Mount Cuthbert Company of Queensland has recently entered into a contract for the construction of a smelting plant, while arrangements have been completed whereby a smelter will be put up in the Cloncurry district by the Mount Elliott Company, and efforts are being made to extend greatly the electrolytic product of the metal there. Canada is no longer satisfied to go on as before shipping her raw material to the United States for refining purposes, and a new plant for the purpose of developing the industry is being dealt with now. The consumption of copper in Canada must also have increased enormously because of the huge orders which have been placed there for munitions. It is stated by persons claiming to be in possession of official information that within a few weeks Canada, in conjunction with the new factories in the United Kingdom, will be able amply to meet all the needs of the Allies for ammunition. An Imperial Munitions Board has been set up in the Dominion, and under its fostering care more than 320 firms are now engaged night and day upon turning out ammunition. The production of shells and so forth in Canada has now, it is stated, become the largest single industry in Canada. The contracts placed some time ago were estimated at a value of 40 million dollars, and this amount, it is said, has been very greatly added to within the last few weeks.

Exactly what the result of the £100 per ton regulation will have upon the Copper market cannot yet be gauged, but, of course, so far as munitions work here is concerned, it should tend to relieve the position. With producers now asking £120 and even more for electrolytic copper, it is quite evident that the non-military use of copper must be whitted down to a fraction of the normal, while the Government will provide its own contractors as long as it can with metal at £100. What will develop when the Government have worked off its purchases remains to be seen, but it is earnestly to be desired that when this time arrives we shall be within sight of some definite turn for the better in connection with the European hostilities. Meantime earnest search has failed to discover any munitions contractor to whom the authorities have sold copper at £100 a ton.

## LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

A rather quieter demand has been experienced in yarn and cloth during mail week. Buyers have declined to follow on recent contracts with further orders at higher prices, with the result that operations have been checked. Certain sections have recently obtained relief, and sellers can afford to present a rather stiffer front to purchasers. Although it cannot be said that there is much anticipation of a lower level of values, a slightly easier tendency has occurred during the last day or two in raw cotton rates. Many operators fear that sooner or later values will be on a lower basis, and they wish to avoid having dear goods on hand.

Fewer workable bids are now being met with in piece-goods for abroad. India is giving less support than during the closing weeks of last year. Producers of grey shirtings still require relief in the way of a larger turnover, but in lighter fabrics makers have more work to go on with than a little time ago. According to the Board of Trade returns, our shipments to India during 1915 showed a decline on the previous year of 26 per cent. and, instead of that market being responsible for 45 per cent. of our foreign trade in cloth, as in 1914, the takings last year only amounted to 40 per cent. of the total. Mail advices from China refer to the serious disturbances in Shanghai, and from a trade point of view the outlook is poor. It is suggested however, that we may expect rather more activity after the Chinese New Year, which will be celebrated at the beginning of February. Some of the South American markets continue to do fairly part of the world are finding rather severe competition from manufacturers in the United States. Home-trade prospects are encouraging, and a fair business continues to be done in fancy goods. Large buying has occurred during the last few days in heavy clothes for Government purposes.

A falling off is now showing itself in the turnover in both American and Egyptian yarns, but most producers are in a strong enough position to hold firmly to quotations. Most spinners are not disposed to accept open contracts and require delivery instructions to accompany orders. Producers are very much afraid of having contracts on the books at high prices should a decline in values be experienced in the near future. An analysis of the stocktaking results of 30 spinning companies for the three months and half-year ending December 31 last shows a profit on share capital of 6.01 per cent. per annum, and on share and loan capital combined a profit of 4.61 per cent. per annum, after allowing interest on loans. A comparison with the figures published by the same companies at the end of 1914 shows that there was then a loss on share capital of 12.12 per cent. per annum, and on share and loan capital combined a loss of 9.12 per cent. per annum.

# BOMBAY MARKETS.

## COTTON.

**(By our Commercial Correspondent.)**

Bombay, Feb. 14.

The market to-day has ruled steady with small ductuations.

A considerable amount of business has been reported in March and May Akolas. Japan houses being the chief buyers.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

F. G. Bengal March 216.
Fine Akola March 263.
Fine Akola May 266.
Good Broach April 288.

**MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS**

| Growths. | Fins. | F.G. | Good | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Broach .. .. .. | | | 289 | Apr. 1916 |
| M.G. Bengals .. .. | | 223 | .. | Jan. 1917 |
| M.G. Bengals .. .. | 228½/9 | 216½/7 | .. | Mar. 1916 |
| M.G. Sind Punjab .. | 218 | .. | .. | ,, |
| M G. Khandesh .. .. | 240 | 227 | .. | ,, |
| M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat | 270 | .. | .. | ,, |
| M.G. Nagpore .. .. | 270 | .. | .. | ,, |
| M.G. Akola Khgm.. .. | 262 | .. | .. | ,, |
| ,, ,, .. | 265½/6 | .. | .. | May 1916 |
| M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon .. .. | .. | .. | .. | Mar. 1916 |
| M G. Broach .. .. | 200 | .. | 271/2 | A/May '16 |
| H G. Westerns .. .. | .. | .. | 281/2 | ,, |
| M.G. ,, .. .. | .. | .. | .. | ,, |
| H.G. Bhagalcote.. .. | .. | .. | 302 | ,, |
| M.G. Compta .. .. | .. | .. | 304 | ,, |
| Saw Ginned Dharwar .. | .. | .. | .. | ,, |

## THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd'

**Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.**

COLABA, 14th February, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

| Growths. | Super-fine. | Fine. | Fully Good. | Good. Delivery. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals (H.G.) | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bengals (M.G.) | 226 | 224 | 214 | ..Ready. |
| | .. | 229 | 217 | ..1/25 March. |
| | .. | 233 | 223 | ..1/25 May. |
| Scinde-Punjab (M.G.) | .. | 216 | 206 | ..Ready. |
| | .. | 222 | .. | ..1/25 March. |
| Khandesh (M.G.) | .. | 237 | 225 | ..Ready. |
| | .. | 240 | 228 | ..1/2n March. |
| | .. | 248 | .. | ..1/25 May. |
| Jalna (M.G.) | .. | .. | 246 | ..Ready |
| Barsee | .. | .. | 270 | ..Ready |
| Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple) | .. | 258 | 250 | ..Ready |
| Akola-Kghm. | .. | 260 | 252 | ..Ready. |
| Karanja (M.G.) | .. | 262 | 254 | ..1/25 March. |
| | .. | 265 | .. | ..1/25 May |
| Oomrawatee description M.G. | .. | 262 | 254 | ..Ready. |
| | .. | 268 | .. | ..1/25 March |
| Dhamangaum | .. | 266 | 258 | ..Ready. |
| Poolgaum(M.G. | .. | 270 | .. | ..1/25 March |
| Yeotmal (M.G.) | .. | 270 | 262 | ..Ready. |
| | .. | 274 | .. | ..1/25 March |
| Nagpore | .. | 275 | 267 | ..Ready. |
| Kamptl (M.G.) | .. | 280 | .. | ..1/25 March |
| WardhaH'ghat (M.G.) | .. | 275 | 267 | ..Ready. |
| | .. | 280 | .. | ..1/25 March |
| Broach (M.G.) | .. | 288 | .. | ..Feb/March |
| | .. | 291 | .. | 288 1/25 April |
| Mathia(M.G.) | .. | 235 | 223 | ..Ready. |
| Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 277 April/May |
| Sawdg. Dharwar | .. | .. | .. | 305 April/May |
| Westerns (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 282 April/May |
| ,, (H.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 275 April/May |
| Compta (M.G.) | .. | .. | .. | 303 April/May |

**Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise started) "Kaitha Terms." i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per vale of Muccadum allowance.**

## RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 12th February 1916:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 17,382 Bales. |
| Wheat | 4,454 cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,956 ,, |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed | 477 ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 8,211 ,, |
| Poppyseed | 75 ,, |
| Groundnuts | 1,769 ,, |
| Castorseed | 6,902 ,, |
| Rice | 3,332 ,, |
| Myrabollams | 2,469 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 12,971 ,, |
| Gram | 1,079 ,, |
| Joowar | 4,844 ,, |
| Barley | 4,962 ,, |

## WHEAT AND SEEDS.

**The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.**

Bombay, Feb. 14th—4 p. m.

| Ready. | Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 .. .. .. | 44 8 0 | 6 9 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 .. .. .. | 44 0 0 | 6 8 6 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla. | 43 8 0 | 6 8 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi. | 6 9 0 | 6 15 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore .. .. .. | 6 4 0 | 6 10 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore .. .. .. | 7 7 0 | 7 13 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold .. | 8 6 0 | 8 12 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin .. | 8 3 0 | 8 9 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15.. | 42 8 0 | .... |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 .. | 41 8 0 | .... |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 .. | 40 8 0 | .... |
| Teelseed, Black .. .. | 36 8 0 | .... |
| Poppyseed, White .. | 7 4 0 | 7 12 0 |

Quick relief from a tight, dry cough is obtained by the use of Zymole Trokeys. An excellent thing after singing or talking to prevent hoarseness. B30

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Groundnuts .. .. | 39 0 0 | .... | |
| Mowraseed .. .. | 3 8 0 | 3 12 0 | |
| **Forward.** | **Rs. a. p.** | | |
| Wheat April-May .. | 6 10 9 | | |
| Linseed May .. .. | 8 14 0 | | |

## EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4 7/8d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Mar.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ... 1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 13-32d.
15th Mar.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready ..... 1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 194½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ..... 141½
Do. Shanghai ..... 191½
60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 152½

## BULLION.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ..... | 25-15-0 |
| Australian Do. ..... | 25-2-0 |
| Bombay Do. ..... | 24-12-0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ..... | 16-3-0 |
| English Dragons ..... | 15-6-0 |
| Silver ex-duty Ready ..... | 69-5-0 |

## SHARE MARKET.

**(From our Correspondent.)**

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Owing to the demise of a member of the Stock Exchange the Share Market was kept closed in his honour.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes (clean pieces) was done at Rs. 84¼.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds kept steady at Rs. 95¼.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal Bonds (short-dated) were placed at Rs. 94.

## BANK OF BURMA LIQUIDATION.

### MEETING OF COMMITTEE.

The Meeting of the Committee of the Bank of Burma in liquidation was held on Saturday the Hon. Mr. Dinsha E. Wacha presiding when the letters and telegrams received from Rangoon were duly read and considered and note was taken, with approval, of the telegrams sent by Mr. W. T. Halai the Honorary Secretary.

It was further resolved that the Honorary Secretary should at once send a further telegram in continuation of his previous communicaion informing the Committee's Advocates at Rangoon to notify to the Official Liquidator of the Bank of Burma not to sell the shares of the British Burma Petroleum Company and the Mulla Oil Company. A direct intimation with regard to the same had been already sent by the Honorary Secretary on the 9th instant.

The Committee resolved to urge distribution of these shares among the creditors. It was further resolved to submit an application to the said Hon. Court for the purpose of discharging petty creditors of the Bank by payment of a lump dividend and thereby to bring an earlier termination of this unfortunate liquidation which has been hanging fire since November 1911.

The Committee entirely disapproved of the proposal for settlement of the suit filed against the Auditors for misfeasance at a ridiculously small sum offered by them and Mr. M. A. J. Noble was requested to proceed to Rangoon to see through the application to be forwarded on behalf of the Advisory Committee.

It was resolved further to ascertain the present position of the liquidation and the actual assets in hand from the liquidator as follows:—

Regarding the sub liquidation: The shares and the properties of the debtors in the Bank's hands: Particulars of the compromises arrived at: Particulars of the property and shares held by the Bank: Particulars of unrealized outstandings: Particulars of the litigations pending by and against the Bank.

The necessary telegrams were despatched aicordingly for being placed before the Hon. Court.

On Saturday Mr. Keshav Chandra Bannerjee, who has an iron foundry at north Bantra, Calcutta, received an anonymous letter in which he is ordered to be ready with an offer of Rs. 10,000 when some visitors call upon him unawares. He is told he will be able to recognise them when conferring with them at the time. He is further reminded that he would be well advised not to make an attempt to put them off by any means.


## COUGHS, COLDS, AND CHEST TROUBLES.

### A REMEDY THAT NEVER FAILS.

A remedy that is on a different plane altogether from ordinary cough preparations; a remedy that does not suppress the cough by means of narcotics, but cures by bringing health to the lungs, health to the bronchial system, health to the entire breathing mechanism—that remedy is Veno's Lightning Cough Cure.

The efficacy of Veno's is in no sort of doubt. If you take it, you must benefit as others have benefited in all parts of this vast Empire. It is this wonderful reliability that has made Veno's Lightning Cough Cure so universally popular. Veno's cures because everything in it has curative power on some part of the respiratory system, the result being a combination of healing agents which enable the breathing organs to throw off the trouble easily and quickly. Trust Veno's to cure coughs and colds, bronchitis, lung troubles, influenza, sore throat, weak chest, nasal catarrh, blood spitting, bad breathing and children's coughs. For convenience in use Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is packed in tablet form, and sold by Chemists and Bazaars throughout India. Prices, As. 12 and Rs. 1-8. 1 539


## BANKS.

| Names and Amount paid up. | Face value. | Div. Paid. | Last Div % p.s. | Quotations nett to buyers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | | | Rs. |
| Allahabad Bank .. | 10 | Jan.-July | 18% | 350 |
| Alliance Bk., of Simla, Ltd. .. .. | 100 | Jan.-Aug. | 14% | 290 |
| Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 .. .. | 100 | Feb.-July. | 9% | 60X.D. |
| Bank of Bombay .. | 500 | .. | 15% | 1,480 |
| Bank of Bengal .. | 500 | Jan.-July | 16% | 1,490 |
| Bank of India Rs.50 | 100 | Feb.-July | 6% | 63 |
| Bank of Madras .. | 500 | do. | 12% | 1,300 |
| B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 .. | 100 | do. | .. | 2 |
| Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 .. .. | 50 | .. | 40% | 20 |
| Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 25 .. .. | 50 | .. | 6% | |
| Poona Bk (OldIssue) Rs. 30 .. .. | 100 | June | 15% | Nom. |
| (New Issue) Rs. 15 .. | 100 | do. | .. | Nom. |
| Punjab National Bk. | 100 | .. | 11% | 170 |
| Standard Bk. { O 50 P 50 | 100 | Jan.-July | Nil. | 6 |
| | 100 | do. | Nil. | 25 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | £ | | | |
| Chartered Bank .. | 20 | Oct.-April | 15% | £62½ |
| Eastern Bank Ltd£4 | £10 | March | 5% | 59½ |
| Mercantile Bank .. £ 12½ A .. | 25 | .. | 8% | £22 |
| 12½ B .. | 25 | .. | 8% | £54 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation | $ 125 | Feb.-Aug. | 33% | 56½ |
| National Bank of India £12½ .. | £25 | Sept.-Mar. | 16% | £41 |

## SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Last half YearDiv. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | May. | Nil. | 860 |
| Bhimani Cotton Mill | 100 | .. | 3 | 90 |
| Bo. Cotton Manfg... | 500 | Nil. | .. | 185 |
| Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company .. | 250 | .. | 20 | 705 |
| Bombay United .. | 250 | .. | 10 | 465 |
| Century .. .. | 100 | May-Nov. | 3 | 207½ |
| Central India O .. | 500 | May-Nov. | 45 | 2,065 |
| Central India P .. | 500 | Mar.-Sept. | 5% | 465 |
| China .. .. | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | 30 | 440 |
| Colaba Land& Mill .. | 700 | .. | 30 | 1,375 |
| Connaught .. .. | 300 | Mar.-Sept. | Nil. | 100 |
| Coorla .. .. | 1,000 | do. | Yr. 50 | 425 |
| Crescent .. .. | 100 | April. | 4 | 106½ |
| Carrimbhoy .. .. | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | 8 | 236½ |
| David .. .. | 250 | do. | 20 | 487½ |
| Edward Sassoon .. | 200 | May-Nov. | Nil. | 200 |
| Emperor Edward .. | 500 | .. | 15 | 420 |
| Empress .. .. | 560 | .. | Nil. | 100 |
| Fazulbhoy .. .. | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | 15 | 441½ |
| Framji Petit .. | 1,000 | May. | Nil. | 1,180 |
| Finlay Mills .. | 250 | Apl.-Oct. | Nil. | 245 |
| Gold Mohur .. | 500 | .. | 15 | 469 |
| Globe .. .. | 100 | .. | Nil. | 70 nom. |
| Hindustan .. .. | 1,000 | .. | 30 | 475 |
| Howard& Bullough .. | 500 | Mar.-Sept. | 15 | 275 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 1,000 | do. | 40 | 1,390 |
| Imperial Cotton .. | 500 | do. | Nil. | 95 |
| India Dyeing and Bleaching .. | 100 | do. | 8 | 143½ |
| Indian Manufg. .. | 1,000 | .. | Nil. | 350 |
| Indo-China Mfg., .. | 1,000 | Mar.-Sept. | 60 | 700 |
| Indore Malwa .. | 100 | Apl.-Oct. | 8 | 272½ |
| James Greaves .. | 500 | Dec. | Nil. | 136 |
| Jamshed Manufg. .. | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | Nil. | 90 |
| Jewraj Baloo .. | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | 20 | 150 |
| Jubilee Mills .. | 1,000 | May | Nil. | 125 |
| Khandesh .. .. | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | 25 | 860 |
| Khatao .. .. | 1,000 | June-Dec. | 55 | 1,295 |
| Kohinoor .. .. | 500 | May-Nov. | 15 | 670 |
| Lakshmi Cotton .. | 1,000 | Mar.-Aug. | 100 | 1,310 |
| MadhowjiDharamsi .. | 500 | April | 45 | 1,315 |
| Madras United .. | 1,000 | June-Dec. | 50 | 1,300 |
| Manecklee Petit .. | 1,000 | do. | Nil. | 1,525 |
| Meyer Sassoon .. | 100 | Mar.-Sept. | Nil. | 107½ |
| Morarjee Goculdas .. | 1,000 | .. | 45 | 2,200 |
| Nawab of Cambay.. | 500 | Apl.-Oct. | 20 | 300 nom. |
| New Great Eastern .. | 200 | .. | Nil. | 190 |
| New Cityof Bombay .. | 500 | Apl.-Oct. | 25 | 990 |
| Phoenix .. .. | 100 | Mar.-Sept. | 5 | 155 |
| Presidency .. .. | 1,000 | Jan.-July | Nil. | 195 |
| Sassoon Cotton .. | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | Nil. | 500 |
| Sasson Silk .. | 500 | April | Nil. | 400 |
| Sholapore .. .. | 1,000 | do. | 150 | 4,900 |
| Simplex .. .. | 250 | June.-Dec. | 12½ | 351½ |
| Standard Mills .. | 500 | Nov. | 20 | 1,050 |
| Sun .. .. .. | 125 | May-Nov. | 5 | 95 |
| Swan .. .. .. | 250 | Oct. | do. | 215 |
| Swadeshi .. .. | 500 | Mar.-Oct. | 45 | 1,540 |
| Textile .. .. | 500 | May-Oct. | 40 | 1,180 |
| Union Mill .. .. | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | Nil. | 200 |
| Vishnu Cotton { O | 500 | .. | Nil. | 345 |
| P | 500 | .. | 7% | 610 |
| Western India .. | 1,000 | .. | 30 | 370X.D. |
| Mysore Spinning .. | 250 | Sept. | Rs.15y | 240 |

## MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock AshdownCo.. | 100 | Oct.-May | 5 | 442 |
| All-IndiaU. Co.Rs20 | 100 | August. | Nil. | 4 |
| Bamankua .. .. | 5 | .. | Nil. | 3 |
| Back Bay Bath .. | 50 | .. | 6 | 35 |
| Badiani Pile .. | 70 | June .. | 7 | 83 |
| Baroda Tram Co.. | 100 | .. | Nil. | 40 |
| Brick and Tile .. | 100 | Nil. | Nil. | 100 |
| Bo. Burma T. Corporation .. .. | 125 | Jan.-Aug. | 15Hyr. | 835 |
| B. ElectricSup. { P | £10 | Feb.-Aug. | 6% | 165 |
| and T.Co.Ltd. { O | £10 | July. | 6% | 222½ |
| Bombay Ice. Mfg.. | 40 | .. | Rs. 2 | 20 |
| Bombay Flour Mill .. | 500 | Mar.-Oct. | 25 | 755 |
| Bo. Land& Building .. | 400 | .. | 25 | 450 |
| Bombay Steam { O | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | 10 | 232½ |
| Navigation Co. { P | 250 | Feb.-Oct. | 6% | 240 |
| Central I.M.Co. Ltd | 10 | April | 1 | 29½ |
| City of Bo. Bldg. Co. | 500 | Dec.-Jan. | 25 | 450 |
| Delhi Flour .. .. | 200 | Sept. | 5 | 65 |
| Empireofl.LifeRs 50 | 500 | .. | 42% | 370 |
| The Eastern { O | £1 | Nil. | Nil. | {1sh. O. |
| ChemicalCo. { D2sh. | 2sh. | Nil. | Nil. | {prem. |
| Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 .. .. { O | 250 | .. | Nil. | 150 |
| D | 100 | .. | Nil. | 109 |
| Katni Cement { D | 40 | .. | Nil. | 265 |
| P | 100 | .. | Nil. | 117 |
| Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs. .. | 100 | Dec. | Nil. | 5 nom. |
| Indian Copra Oil Co. { O. { Old 10 New Issue 75 | 100 | Dec.-July | 7% | 105 |
| P. 150 | 100 | Dec.-July | 7% | 80 |
| | 250 | March. | 7% | 155 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 100 | Oct.-July | 15 | 200 |
| Jost's Eng., Co., Ld Rs. 50 .. .. | 100 | July | 6% | 50 |
| Kemp & Co.,Rs. 175 | 200 | do. | 8.12 | 152 |
| Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 .. .. | 200 | .. | Nil. | 90 |
| Marcks & Co. .. | 100 | July | 5 | 70 |
| Mackenzie'sSawMills | 100 | .. | Rs. 15 | 170 X.D. |
| Marsland Price Co.P | 100 | .. | 6% | 80 nom. |
| Marsland Price Co.P | 100 | .. | 7% | 65 |
| O. Govt., S. Life A. Rs. 50 .. .. | 200 | May | 30% | 470 |
| Phillips & Co. .. | 40 | July | Rs. 4 | 34 |
| Port Canning Co .. | 1,000 | Sept. | 40 | 755 |
| Shivrajpur Syndicate. | 10 | .. | Nil. | 22½ |
| Sirdar Carbonc Gas Co. .. .. | 100 | Mar.-Aug. | 3 | 70 nom. |
| Sounday & Co. .. | 100 | .. | Nil. | 12½ |
| Siddeley IceMfg.Co | 100 | .. | 6 | 100 |
| Tata Iron Steel { O | 75 | Jan. | 6% | 115 |
| Co. .. .. { D | 30 | & | Nil. | 347½ |
| | 150 | June | 6% | 156 |
| Tata Hydro Elec. O | 1,000 | Jan. | 4% | 1,110 |
| ,, ,, P | 1,000 | Jan. | 4% | 1,1 5 |
| Tata Hydro Deb. Com. P.S. .. | 1,000 | April-Oct. | 5½% | 5%prem192 |
| Thacker & Co. .. | | May | 25% | 133 |
| Telephone Co. .. | | .. | Rs. 4 | |
| Treacher & Co. .. | | July | Nil. | 42 X.D. |
| B—Buyer .. .. | Nom- | Nominal prices. | | |
| CD—Cum divide | | XD—Ex.dividend. | | |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

| | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar .. .. | 750 | May. | 250 | 4,500nom05 |
| Albert Kurrachee .. | 1,000 | Nov. | 45 | 97 |
| Breul's Cawnpore .. | 200 | Aug. | Nil. | 75 |
| Bellary Press .. | 275 | .. | 15 | 125 |
| Broach City .. | 200 | Oct. | 8 | 97½ |
| Fort .. .. | 475 | Nov. | 20 | 220 |
| Godavery Valley .. | 100 | .. | 8 | 75 |
| Harvey andSabapat | 500 | July | 40 | 670 |
| Hindustan P.& M... | 250 | .. | .. | 125 |
| Hingolee .. .. | 100 | Sept. | Nil. | 25 |
| Indian Cotton .. | 125 | Oct. .. | 0½ | 121½ |
| Jumna Ging & P.Co Ltd. .. .. | 1,000 | .. | 7% | 700 |
| Khangaum .. | 400 | Sept. | Nil. | 300 |
| Mahmudpura Ctn. . | 125 | .. | 7½ | 106 |
| Mahuva .. .. | 200 | Oct. | Nil. | 125 |
| Mercantile .. .. | 125 | do. | Nil. | 20 |
| Manmar Mfg., .. | 250 | Aug. | 15 | 220 |
| New East Indian .. | 1,000 | Sept. | 40 | 790 |
| New Mofussil Co., .. | 400 | Nov. | 50 | 315 |
| New Berar .. .. | 500 | Oct. | 25 | 490 |
| New Prince ofWales | 500 | do. | 40 | 655 |
| Sind .. .. | 400 | Nov. | Nil. | 250 |
| Surat City .. .. | 200 | Oct. .. | 18 | 235 |
| Volkart, U.P.Co.,Ld. | 500 | Sept. | 20 | 495 |
| Vardwan, G.P. .. | 150 | .. | | 100 |

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway .. .. | 100 | Mar.-Aug. | 5½% | 124 |
| Amritsar Patti Rly.. | 100 | do. | 7% | 153 |
| Ahmedabad Prantij Railway .. .. | 500 | do. | 6% | 652½ |
| Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture .. | 500 | do. | 4½% | Par |
| *Central Provinces Railway .. .. | 100 | Jan.-July | 4% | 114½ |
| *Dhond—Baramati Railway .. .. | 100 | do. | 4½% | 108 X.D. |
| *Guzerat Railway .. | 100 | Nov.-June | 4% | 98 |
| Hoshirpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100 .. .. | 100 | Apl.-Oct. | 4% | 114 |
| *Mandra Bhon Rly. Rs. 90 .. .. | 100 | do. | 4% | 86 |
| *Pachora Jamur Rly Rs. 50 .. .. | 100 | Jan.-July. | 4% | 41 |
| *Sara Sirajganj Ry Rs. 100 .. .. | 100 | Jan.-July | 4% | 96 |
| Sialkot Narowal Ry Rs. 75 .. .. | 100 | Jan.-July. | 4% | 105½ |
| *Sind Light Rly. .. | 100 | Mar.-Aug. | 7% | 165 |
| Tapti Valley Rly. .. | 500 | Mar.-Aug. | 5% | 562½ |
| Upper Sind Light Rly. Rs. 100 .. | 100 | Jan.-July | 4% | 109 |


# The Correct Feeding of Infants

NO attempt to provide a correct system for the progressive feeding of Infants was ever successfully carried out until the 'Allenburys' series of Infants' Foods were introduced. So successful have the 'Allenburys' Foods Nos. 1, 2 and 3 proved, that whenever a child is denied the privilege of the mother's milk they are indispensable. Gratifying evidence of their remarkable value in the feeding of infants from birth is constantly coming to hand. The following is a copy of one of many such voluntary letters received from Medical Men, Nurses and Parents resident in nearly all parts of the world.

A NURSE WRITES:

"I am pleased to say I have **used your Foods 1, 2 and 3 for the last twenty years and have found none better.** The most delicate baby ever born I nursed and reared on the Foods until he was 3 years old, and now he is 18 YEARS, and a strong healthy boy nearly 6 feet high and as rosy as an apple. You can make whatever use you like of this as I should like **your Foods** and other things to be more used in future, as **instead of making fat alone they make bone and muscle,** which is what children need."

(Signed) NURSE DAVIE.

The practical results from a continually extending use of the 'Allenburys' Foods, prove beyond doubt that children thrive exceptionally well on them. Such children are healthy and well grown; the flesh is firm, without excess of fat and the formation of bone is solid.

# The 'Allenburys' Foods

The Best Alternative to Human Milk.

*Mother and Child. Baby 6½ months. Fed from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods*

MILK FOOD No. 1 From birth to 3 months. | MILK FOOD No. 2 From 3 to 6 months. | MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards.

The 'Allenburys' Rusks (Malted). A useful addition to baby's dietary when 10 months old and after.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

**Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management," 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.**

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London, England.
A.D. 1715. Established 200 Years. A.D. 1915.

# A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the *signature in White*

Lea & Perrins

on the *Red* label, and see also that the *name* **LEA & PERRINS** is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

**LEA & PERRINS'** label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the *original and genuine Worcestershire* and not one of its many imitations.

# "Baby never given any trouble"

***Every Mother should read this letter:***

Cape Town, South Africa, *August 21st*, 1914.

Messrs. W. WOODWARD, LTD.

Dear Sirs,—When my baby was five days of age my doctor advised me to give him your Gripe Water and I gave it him every day until nine months old. At eight months he could stand alone; at nine months he could walk alone. He is now 19 months and has never given me any trouble at night, and can talk Dutch and English a little. I have to thank your wonderful Gripe Water for many a good night's rest and more than one of my friends say the same.

I recommended it to a friend of mine who had a baby that was not able to take its food, and the baby is now a fine child in the best of health. She was very thankful, as I am. I have advised many of my friends to keep it in the house. In the country, where the doctor is so far off, it is a comfort to have it.

Yours faithfully (Mrs.) E. CHERRETT.

# WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER

Quickly relieves the pain and distress caused by the numerous familiar ailments of childhood.

**INVALUABLE DURING TEETHING.**

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER is a remedy of Peculiar Value for Ailments of British Babies born in India and the Tropics.

English Price, 1/1½. Registered Trade Mark—"GRIPE WATER."

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

**Grand Fancy Dress Carnival, Skating Rink.**

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

Bombay Races, 2nd Day.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Prof. N. Fraser's lecture on "China Old and New," 6 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 3-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 17.

Bombay Natural History Society's "At Home" to members, 6-15 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall. Last Day for receiving Pictures.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., 10 p.m., Bandmann Varieties.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C. Commanding.

Feb. 15.

Fort.—Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 19th February:—Sergt. K. Ellis, and Lce Corpl. F. C. Spencer.

Riding School.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki Shirts, Regimental Saddles &c.

Parades.—A. & B. Troops will parade as follows:—

Wednesday 16th Inst. 7-15 a.m. Rendezvous Church Gate Station (All members will attend.)

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki shirts, regimental saddles, rifle, swords and bandoliers.

Thursday 17th Inst. 6-15 p.m. Sword exercise for all members at the Riding School. Dress.-Mufti swords slung on waist belt.

Motor Cyclists Detachment.—Will parade at the Riding School as follows:—for rifle drill:—

To-day Tuesday at 7-15 a.m.

Friday 16th Inst. at 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki Rifles and Bandoliers.

Salsette. Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 19th February Sergt. R. C. Lowndes and Lce Corpl. H. E. Jones.

Riding School.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7 a.m. at the camp Riding School.

Parades.—C. & D. Troops will parade at the Camp Riding School as follows:—

Tuesday 15th Inst. at 7 a.m. Troop Drill, All members will attend. Dress. Drill Order, Khaki Shirts, Regimental saddles, rifles and swords.

Wednesday 16th Inst. at 7 a.m. Class for N. C. Officers.

Friday 18th Inst. at 7 a.m. Sword Exercise All members will attend.

Dress.—Khaki Shirts Regimental saddles and swords.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.

Actg. Adjutant Bo. Light Horse.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

February, 14.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

Feb. 15.

No. 65. Duties.—Duties for the week commencing 15th February, 1916:—

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergeant A. S. White.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergeant W. Grimshaw.

No. 66. Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—

Wednesday 16th instant at 7 a.m. 10 in. B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

Saturday 19th instant at 7 a.m. 10 in. B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi.

No. 68. Leave.—No. 1721 Gunner R. E. Gunrney, No. 1 Company, is granted leave from 14-2-16 to 31-3-16 both days inclusive.

No. 69. Strength.—The undermentioned men having been attested for service overseas with the Volunteer Battery are borne Supernumerary to the Establishment from 3rd February 1916:—

No. 1259 Gunner Alder W. G.

No. 1594 Gunner Duke C.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

There will be an Officers' Meeting at Headquarters on Wednesday the 16th instant at 6-30 p.m.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Feb. 15.

29. Billets.—"F" and "H" Coys. will parade at Church Gate Station, on Friday, February, 18th, at 8-50 p.m. and proceed to Billets at Santa Cruz under Coy. arrangements. No men must travel without tickets which will be issued by Officers Commanding Coys. who should submit a return to Headquarters by 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 15th instant, stating probable numbers of Officers and men in their Coys, who will attend.

MONDAYS.

1. Parades for the period ending 22nd instant.

"F" Coy. parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order, khaki with helmets. All members must attend.

"C", "D" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"G" Coy. Signaling Class, at 7-15 a.m., on the Bandstand Cooperage.

TUESDAYS.

"G" Coy. to-day 15th instant. No parade

"B" Coy. at 7 a.m. Coy. drill at Headquarters

"D" Coy. at Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, helmets, rifles etc.

"C" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6 p.m. sharp. All members are expected to attend.

"J" Coy.—Coy. parade Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at 5-15 p.m., at Headquarters. Dress—Drill order.

WEDNESDAYS.

"C", "D" "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7.15 a.m. at Headquarters.

Signallers of all Companies will parade on the Cooperage for instructin under the Brigade Signalling Officer at 7-15 a.m. until further orders. Proficiency Candidates will parade at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters. Dress—Mufti with rifles and side arms.

"E" (Cyclist) Coy. will parade at Headquarters, at 6.30 p.m. once a week until further notice.

THURSDAYS.

"D" Coy at 6-15 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters. Dress.—Drill order, helmets, rifles, etc.

"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team at Headquarters at 7 a.m.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"G" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"J" Coy.—Coy. parade Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order.

Proficiency Candidates will parade at 6.30 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Mufti.

FRIDAYS.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters, at 7-15 a.m.

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

"G" Coy. Signalling Class at 7-15 a.m. on the Bandstand Cooperage.

30. "A" Coy. Scouts will parade at a time and place to be announced departmentally.

31. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

"J" Coy. Tuesday Feb. 15th.

Casuals any Coy. Thursday Feb. 17th.

"G" Coy. Tuesday Feb. 22nd.

"G" Coy. Thursday Feb. 24th.

All men in above Companies must complete their musketry on above dates. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

## BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

March—Steadfast and True ..... Teike.
Overture—Raymond ..... Thomas.
Valse—El Dorado ..... Royle.
Selection—Carmen ..... Bizet's.
Serenade—O Sole Mio ..... Di Capua.
Melodies from—The Toreador ..... Monckton.
Two Step—Handel Wakes ..... Morressy.

## BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

An 'At Home" and meeting of members and their friends will be held at the Society's Rooms on Thursday next at 6-15 p.m.

## A LABOURER DROWNED

Luxman Babaji, a labourer, aged twenty-two was covering a well, belonging to one Shivdas Chapsi in Angre's Wadi, Mazagon, on Sunday, when the framework suddenly gave way. He fell into the well and was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday morning.

## GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of this League a public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered this evening at 6-30 in the Hall of the League (4, Nanabhoy Lane, Cama Street, Fort), by Swami Devanandji on "Yoga Philosophy and Its Study." Dr. J. K. Daji will preside. The lecture is open to the public. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague and nine attacks and three deaths from small pox took place in the City on Sunday, Dongri and Worli each reporting an attack and a death from plague. There were no cholera cases. The total number of deaths from all causes was 83, as compared with 54 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 99 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,674 rats caught on Saturday, 46 were found to be plague-stricken.

## THE JEWISH COMMUNITY.

The Jewish coammunity of Bombay at a mass meeting, representative of all classes, held on Sunday, last at the Magen David Synagogue, unanimously re-elected their popular and respected head, Sir Jacob Sassoon, Baronet, as their President. Mr. A. J. Raymond, a partner in the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co, the able coadjutor of Sir Jacob Sassoon, and the community's sympathetic spokesman, was at the same time elected Vice-President.

A feature of the proceedings was the special prayer offered by the Rabbi with great emotion, for his Majesty the King-Emperor and the Royal Family, the whole congregation standing the while. The National Anthem sung by the boys' choir in Hebrew, terminated the proceedings.

## LECTURE SERIES AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE

The second public lecture on "The Co-operative Movement in India" which was to have been given by the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics to-morrow with the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael in the chair, has unavoidably been postponed, owing to Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas being detained in Bhavnagar.

Three special public lectures on "The Cotton Trade" will be delivered at the Sydenham College on 6th, 7th and 8th prox. at 6 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. J. A. Todd of University College, Nottingham, who has expressly been granted leave by the Punjab University, where he has recently been giving courses, to accept the invitation extended to him from Bombay. Prof. Todd spent 5 years in Egypt studying the cultivation of cotton, and has lately published a work on "The World's Cotton Crops," which is destined to become a standard book of reference. His first address will deal with "The war and the cotton trade;" the second with "India's place in the world's cotton supply;" the third with "The American and Egyptian cotton crops, as compared with the Indian." These lectures have been arranged in connexion with the course on "The organization of the Cotton Industry" which it is proposed to inaugurate at the College. They are open to the public.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

## A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Sergeant Longman charged J. J. H. Doughty a sixty-year old European with vagrancy. The accused surrendered himself to Sergeant Longman as he had no means of livelihood. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

## GAOL-BIRD COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Nathia Hari an old offender was charged by Inspector Power with stealing caps valued at Rs. 3, belonging to a coachman named Syed Ibrahim Syed Abba, a coachman in Sandhurst Road.

The accused was arrested by a watchman in the service of the master of the complainant in the act of removing the things from the coachmen's room in which he had effected an entrance.

As the accused had eight previous convictions the Magistrate ordered him to take his trial at the forthcoming sessions of the High Court.

Bhai Kehr Singh, an interned Sikh, who was released on the 12th instant on the recommendation of Mr. King, Deputy Commissioner, has been appointed chairman of communal courts and durbars.

# LAST DAYS OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE.

## AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

Last evening Mr. S. H. Jhabvala delivered the third of his series of public lectures on Persian History under the auspices of the Jashan Committee at the hall of the Anjuman's Atash Behram with the help of the magic lantern. Mr. J. J. Vimadalal presided. The lecturer, after a brief survey of the past greatness of the Persian Empire, referred to Artaxerxes Longimamus, otherwise called Behmen, the successor of the great Xerxes, in whose reign the empire had already begun to totter. The sparatan victor Pausanias in alliance with the Athenian commander Themistocles then instigated the Egyptian people to rise in rebellion against Persian authority, but Artaxerxes suppressed it high-handedly and meted out punishment to the offenders. Artaxerxes is also well known like Cyrus as a friend and helper of the Jews who remember him as Ahusuarus in their holy books even to the present day. Passing on to Darius Nothus, the lecturer explained how Egypt passed away from the hands of the Persians in his days and how headstrong brigands of Greece and Sparta led by their varying chieftains raised rebellions now and then in territories belonging to the Persian Empire and sought independence and freedom from her yoke. They afterwards became mercenary troops and lent their services to Cyrus II under their ambitious Spartan leader Lysander. Proceeding further, Mr. Jhabvala dwelt at length on the invasion made by Cyrus upon his own brother Artaxerxes Niman. He was then powerfully aided by the 10,000 Hoplites, who were ultimately defeated at Cunaxa. Their retreat is graphically narrated by Xenophon, the Greek historian and soldier in his "Retreat of the the Ten Thousand." The decline of the Persian Empire that had already commenced now became rapid after Artaxerxes Niman, as the Greek and Spartan hirelings kept up hovering on its borders and missed no opportunity of bringing about its downfall. Though later kings like Darius Ochus otherwise called Darab, got victories here and there and sought to raise the prestige of the crumbling empire by conquests such as that made by the last-named Monarch over Egypt under Nechtanibus, yet Persia had lost her hold over all the adjoining territories and was languishing rapidly. Thereafter Mr. Jhabvala gave a brief account of the rise of the Macedonian Prince Alexander and related very graphically the fights that took place between him and Darius Codomanus, the last of the Achoemenian line at Granichus, Issus and Arbella. Alexander was a great warrior and a born hero destined to bring about the end of the Persian Empire. Mr. Jhabvala ended his interesting lecture with a short narration of the plunder, ravages, and destruction that the Macedonian Prince brought about in the territory of the Persians and with that of the pathetic meeting of Alexander and Darius on the field of battle. At the conclusion of his address the lecturer showed over thirty slides of which those depicting the battles of Issus and Arbella as well as the ruins of Persepolis and Pasargadae attracted most attention.

Mr. Vimadalal in a few brief remarks heartily thanked Mr. Jhabvala on behalf of all present for his endeavours to create a spirit of nationalism in the Parsi community.

Mr. Jhabvala is giving his last lecture on the Sassanides next Monday.

## PATNA HIGH COURT APPOINTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Mr. Sultan Ahmed who is at present acting as Deputy Legal remembrancer for Behar and Orissa, is appointed Deputy Government Advocate in the Patna High Court with effect from 1st March Mr. P. C. Manuk, Government Advocate and Mr. Sultan Ahmed, his deputy, will get Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,000 a month respectively as retaining fee and both will be paid extra fees for all Government work and will be allowed liberty for private practice.

## THE "PUTTAWALLA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I crave the courtesy of your columns for airing a grievance so often felt by the poor peon and I hope that it would be soon redressed. I am not going to write about the insufficient pay of the "puttawalla" for that is a commonplace fact but of another difficulty under which he has to labour.

During my evening walks many a time I find a peon, standing on a road, nonplussed with a letter or packet in his hand bearing an *incomplete* address. Generally it runs like this: "Mr. so and so, Fort" (or some other locality). He asks the passer-by if he knows the place of the addressee but not unoften meets with disappointment. After much time and trouble he find out the proper place or person.

Now the despatcher or the clerk in the office would be doing an act of kindness if he would *always* write a full and complete address on the envelope or packet. It would cost him nothing save a few more "flashes" of the pen. And that would be both advantageous to the "master and the man."—Yours, etc.,

"ONE WHO FEELS."

## ARRIVALS BY THE MAIL.

The P. and O. s.s. Malta which arrived in Bombay on Saturday evening with the English mails on board brought also the following passengers:—

Mr C Trevena. Mr N Spargo, Mr R Mayne, Mrs K Wright-Boycott and child, Mr W Young, Mr E S Christie, Mr J Buckley, Mr A L Khind, Mr T Sickbottom, Mr Mifahul Islam, Mr Misbah ul Islam, Mr J M Cowan, Mr E L Bishop, Mr H J Crouther, Mrs Wise and infant, Mrs Palmer, Mr E R Shaw, Mrs E Linton, Mrs Waring, Mrs Hill, Mrs Loewe, Mrs Roskilly, Mrs Hoare, Mrs H Keene, Mr A Walker, Mr G de Bourbel, Mr G Leathen, Asst. Eng. A Jenner, Asst. Eng. J Inwood, Asst. Eng. F Naira, Asst. Eng. J Watt, Second-Lieut. H H Wills, Capt A W Webb, Mrs Webb, Mr D Andrews, Mrs F Balin. Asst. Eng. Paynter, Mrs H Pierse. Mr Howart. Mrs Preston, Lt R Garstein, Mr S Riddle, and Lt.-Col Bell and native servant.

# BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

## JUSTICES' ELECTION.

A meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, Bombay, to elect sixteen representatives on the Bombay Municipal Corporation. On the motion of Sir Sassoon J. David, seconded by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji was voted to the chair. It was resolved to receive voting papers upto 6-40 p.m., and the following Municipal officials were appointed scrutineers to examine the voting papers and report the results to the Chairman: Mr. W. E. Waite; Mr. B. D. Banaji; Mr. N. Maughan; Mr. R. P. Masani; Mr. R. N. Koyaji; Dr. B. K. Goldsmith; Mr. B. Ramrao; Mr. P. Wagh; and Mr. R Robottom.

The following seventeen gentlemen were candidates for the sixteen seats allotted to the Justices' representatives.—

1. The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy.
2. Major W. Glen Liston.
3. Mr. Meyer Nissim.
4. Mr. C. V. Mehta.
5. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna.
6. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.
7. Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy.
8. Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandeker.
9. Mr. R. D. Hughes.
10. Dr. R. T. Nariman.
11. Mr. Cassumalli J. Pirbhoy.
12. Mr. Gulamhussein C. Ibrahim.
13. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir.
14. Mr. N. V. Mandlik.
15. Sir D. M. Petit.
16. Mr. J. A. Wadia.
17. Mr. Mahomedbhoy H. Lalji.

The voting commenced about 1.45 p.m., and continued brisk till 3 p.m. There was a lull after that until 4 p.m., when it again became brisk and continued so till 6-40 p.m., when it was closed.

The total number of Justices of the Peace on the Municipal Election Roll is 593, of whom 228 are Europeans, 131 Parsis, 119 Hindus, 81 Mahomedans, 23 Portuguese and Eurasians, and 11 Jews, Armenians, Japanese and Chinese.

The number of Justices, who voted, is estimated about 405.

All the candidates are sitting members, except Mr. R. D. Hughes.

The results will be officially declared most probably to-day.

## MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF DYNAMITE.

### REPORTED TO BE MISSING IN TRANSIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Disappearance under mysterious circumstances is reported of a case of dynamite, the property of Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co. of Calcutta, while in transit between Bally and Topsi on the East Indian Railway. The case in question which, it is stated, weighed approximately 70 pounds formed part of a consignment of 200 cases which were discharged direct from a ship in the Hooghly into a boat. With this consignment were also discharged three other consignments of dynamite, the property of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. of Calcutta and which consisted of 542 cases and all these consignments were carried in different boats by the river to Bally for despatch. Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co.'s property to their magazine at Parasia near Topsi and Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot's to Durgapur, Jharia and Barakar, all for sale to various collieries, Bally being a booking station for all explosive articles on the Howrah side. Four consignments were received and booked in order into five separate vans as per instructions from the owners, two vans being allotted for Durgapur. The vans were properly sealed and were attached to 147 up train at Bally on the 26th of January last. The consignments of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co. so far appear to have been duly delivered at their destinations but one case out of Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co.'s consignment was found missing when it arrived on the 5th instant, instead of several days earlier. The Parasia Magazine Co. at once reported the matter to the local police. Enquiries so far made show that the van containing the Parasia consignment was detached at Asansol and was taken to the yard of the Parasia Magazine Co. by a branch pilot. Before taking delivery the officers of the Company examined the seals on the van and found them intact.

## NEW PUNJAB MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb 14.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the new Punjab Muslim League, Khan Bahadur Mohomed Kazim, late Deputy Post-Master General, Punjab, was elected Vice-President and a draft report on Customary Law in the Punjab was received and a sub-committee was appointed to consider the said report. Mir Tajuddin, Barrister, is Honorary Secretary of the new League, while the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Shafi is General Secretary of the old League.

LAHORE, Feb. 14.

The elections of the office-bearers of the old Punjab Moslem League for the current year are over. Nawab Sir Bahram Khan of Dera Ghazi Khan is elected President while Captain Malik Umar Hyat Khan Tiwana and several members of the Punjab Legislative Council, Vice-Presidents. The Hon. Mian Mahomed Shafi will remain General Secretary of the League as before.

The sittings of the Select Committee of the Central Provinces Legislative Council to consider the Land Revenue Bill commenced on Monday last and closed yesterday. It is understood that after a long discussion it was decided to republish the Bill in the "C. P. Gazette." The Legislative Council will meet on the 9th March.

# ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

## "WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD."

"When Knights were Bold" was one of the greatest farcical successes of the last decade, with funny little James Welch causing screams of laughter with every line he spoke. His very size contributed largely to the humour of the play, and the fact that it was written for him shows how much of the plot rests on this.

Mr. Charles Howitt started with the handicap of average height in taking James Welch's role when the piece was played at the Royal Opera House last night. Add to this the fact that he is not a comedian and one can realise why the production was not as uproarious as it should have been. Miss Godart was not as good as usual as Lady Rowena in the first and last acts, but she succeeded in her mediæval garb. The role of Dean Pottlebury was capably filled by Mr. Lawdon and Miss Barraclough made a charming Jewess. Mr. Bryden was quite funny as often as he had the chance.

To-night the Company will be in a play which they should do well. It is "Raffles." Mr. Howitt is to be the famous cracksman.

## OLYMPIA CINEMA.

A third instalment of the huge film of "Broken Coin" is now being shown at the Olympia Cinema Theatre at Sandhurst Road. At the end of the second episode shown last week, it will be remembered that irrepressible Kitty was on the point of realising the one and only object of her mad adventure, which has already lured her into so many dangers and hair-breadth escapes. We saw her at last coming upon the other part of the coin, she was in search of for so long, in the apartments of her inveterate foe, Count Frederick. But when she thinks herself most fortunate, she sees a man's hand protruding through the folds of a curtain pointing a revolver at her head. At the same moment another hand thrusts a second revolver through a curtain to her left, while in the back-ground a mysterious third party draws a bead on Kitty's two would be assailants. The whole ends in Kitty being forced to surrender to an unknown party one of the two parts of the prized coin and so the quest has to be begun again and Kitty has to run through several more thrilling adventures.

## KIRLOSKAR DRAMATIC CO.

After an absence of five years full of vicissitudes, which at one time threatened its very existence, the Kirloskar Natak Mandali, the pioneer among the Indian dramatic companies of Western India, has come to Bombay, apparently none the worse after the years of self-imposed exile. The name of Anna Kirloskar, the founder of the Company, is one to conjure with. He was a notable actor and playright. Till recently the Kirloskar Company, which is now fully thirty-five years old, occupied the leading position among Marathi companies owing to the high standard of histrionic and musical parts displayed on its stage, but two years ago, owing to certain misunderstandings, some of its prominent "stars" including "Bal Gandharva," the musical celebrity of Maharashtra, seceded from the Kirloskar Company, which in consequence, was under an eclipse for a considerable period. It has now emerged, however, and any one who has witnessed the plays staged at Ripon Theatre by this Company since last week, will confess that old "Kirloskar" is once again under auspicious stars and is still in the front rank of Marathi Companies, if not able to lead them. Last Saturday night it staged Mr. Kolhatkar's well known social play of "Mooka-Nayak," which emphasizes the evils of drink. The "mute" hero's part by Bhadkamkar and the heroine Sarojini's part by Vinayakrao Behere, were both very ably done. Another female actor, Master Dinanath, possesses musical talents in a high degree and was much encored. On Sunday afternoon the Company staged an Urdu play entitled "Tajewafa," a novel enterprise for a Marathi Company.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Although the market for jute mill shares did not exhibit any indications of activity, there was a fair volume of business reported with prices well maintained. Coal shares attracted some attention and ruled steady and unchanged. In other directions the market was dull. The following sales took place:—

Coals:—Adjai 224, 222, Bhulanbararee 26/14, 27, Burra Dhemo 10, Nodiha 8/2, Raneegunge 29/8, 29/12, Reliance 44.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 333 to 339, 343, Auckland (ord) 154, 155, Budge Budge (ord) 386, Dalhousie (ord) 230, 231, Delta (ord) 383 384, 387, Empire (ord) 24/6, 24/8, Fort Wiliam (ord) 114/8, 115/8, Gondalpura (ord) 456, Gourepore (ord) 375, 376, 377, Howrah (ord) 198, Howrah (prefs) 102, Kamarhatty (ord) 314, 314/8, 318/8, 313, 312/8, Kamarhatty (prefs) 105, Kanknarrah (ord) 393, 394, 391, 392, 394, 395, Kelvin (ord) 353 to 356, Kinnison (ord) 490, Lawrence (ord) 232, 233, Naihati (ord) 202, 203, Northbrook (ord) 23/4, Soorah (ord) 127, Standard (ord) 382, 383, Union (ord) 352.

Miscellaneous:—Carew and Co 94, Champaran Sugar 120, Dunbar Cotton Debentures 90.

Government paper, 3½ per cent. was quoted Rs. 84/2 to 84/4 and small lots were done at Rs. 84/6 to 84/8.

It is understood that the hearing of Burma cases under the Defence of India Act will commence at Mandalay on the 29th instant before Justices Robinson and McColl.

# TO-MORROW'S RACING.

## HANDICAPS FOR SECOND DAY.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Meddling 9-10, Bura 9-8, Lady Muriel 9-8, Tartania 9-5, Gipsy's Advice 9-3, Miss Rollestone 9-3, Cybele II 9-2, Rolling Stock 8-12, Lithosian 8-10, Penny Pie 8-9, Lady James 8-5, Final Proof 8-2, Corridor 8-2, Arkangelo 8-1, Drill Mistress 7-11, Motor Wrap 7-10, Decorum 7-10, Lucky Thought 7-0, Lady Douglas 6-8, Maltronus 6-0.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ Miles.

Pretty Good Sort 9-12, Double Chin 9-11, Santa Barbara 9-7, Silver Thrush 9-3, Cherrywood 9-1, Fredie 8-8, Sardinia 8-8, Sparkes 8-6, Ghent 8-6, Partial Eclipse 8-4, Fontenoy 7-6, Monsoon 7-5, Larrikin 7-2, North 6-3, Strathroyale 6-2, St. Alban 6-1, Adelaide II 6-0.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ Miles.

Harry Johnson 9-7 Solar Star 9-5, Malayeb 9-2, Ajmer 9-0, Black Hussar 8-13, Ajax 8-13, Makbul 8-12, Pasha 8-11, Mooltan 8-7, Bruce 8-5, Khedavi Miseer 8-5, Maidania 8-4, Section 8-1, Mat-hat-Baig 8-0, Ruby Fish 8-0, Minerva 7-9, Chaser 7-8.

THE BAHREIN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Galloping Lad 9-4, Anaz 9-4, Monaco 9-2, American Spot 9-2, Present 9-0, England 8-11, Pharoah 8-9, Aircraft 8-4, Tawakul 8-3, Pepul 7-10, Arabian Consul 7-9, Shatra 7-8, Ladakh 7-1, Aleppo (late British Consul) 7-0, Aiman 7-0.

N.B.—The 1st Division of the Bahrein Plate will be run on Wednesday, 23rd February, 1916. The Handicap for this Division will be published by 8 a.m. on Monday, 21st February, at the Race Course, Mahaluxmi.

## HORSES LEFT IN.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Meddling 9-10, Cybele II 9-2, Rolling Stock 8-12, Penny Pie 8-9, Lady James 8-5, Final Proof 8-2, Corridor 8-2, Arkangelo 8-1, Motor Wrap 7-10, Decorum 7-10, Lucky Thought 7-0, Maltronus 6-0.

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THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Volsloane, Patrick, Evett, Dersingham, Polish and Roseville.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Majbur, Kavid, Sir Knight, Purity, Singer, Black Malik, Sparrow Hawk, Black Hussar, Terror, Ajax and Royal Court.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Thank You, Polish, Ruby Fish, Wellington, Tammooz, Baloz and Bahlool.

# LAWN TENNIS.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

### MARRYAT CUP.

The first game in connection with the Marryat Cup was played yesterday between Major Loch and Jukes. It went to three sets but peculiarly enough two of the games were very easily won.

Jukes started off with a "love" set, but lost the next after a hard struggle. Major Loch's promise, however, did not last and he only won one game in the last.

Results:—

J. Jukes beat Major Loch, 6-0, 5-7, 6-1.
England W. O. from L. Barraclough.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Robinson v Hogg.
Simms v Calvocoressi.

## TENNIS AT BANDRA.

The following is the result of the games in the Open Single Tennis Tournament, under the auspices of the Friends' Social Club played on Sunday evening:

S. Ferreira beat T. D'Monte, 4-6: 6-0: 6-1; and on Monday morning A. D'Monte beat T. D. Pillay, 6-1: 7-5.

The following game is down for decision this morning:—M. Guynan vs. D. D. Mankar.

## PUNJAB TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 14.

In distributing prizes of the Punjab Lawn Tennis Tournament, the Hon. Mr. Diack, Financial Commissioner, made reference to the appearance of Mr. Shimidzu, the well-known Japanese player from Calcutta in Lahore, which, he said, excited great interest. Although Mr. Shimidzu defeated both in singles and doubles, his form and sporting spirit produced most favourable impression and he assured him of cordial welcome in future tournaments. Mr. Atkinson was winner this year in men's championship and Miss Bowler in that of ladies.

The Maharaja of Patiala laid the foundation stone of the Khalsa Bhujangan Boarding House at Patti on Saturday. His Highness donated a sum of Rs. 13,000 in aid of the building fund and promised in addition a monthly contribution of Rs. 50 for its upkeep. It was stated that the Managing Committee has collected besides this amount, a sum of Rs. 61,000 mainly from among the Sikhs in the Colonies, the Canadian Sikhs alone paying Rs. 20,000.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Tuesday, February 15, 1916.*

## GERMANY AND POLAND.

We have commented more than once on the colossal impudence of Teuton peace-offerings. The impudence consists in the two-fold assumption that the enemy can prolong the war, from a military point of view, as long as he likes, and, at the end, can have the peace-terms he wants. There is no need to discuss the propriety of these particular assumptions, for to discuss them would be to lend countenance to several other preposterous assumptions such as that Germany can make war on peaceful neighbours, violate every rule of international law (and the laws of humanity) by the exercise of sheer brute force, and can then dictate terms of peace to the victims of the Pan-Brutalism for which she stands. There can be no parleying with the enemy in his present mood, whether as regards Belgium, which he has ruthlessly destroyed and over whose prostrate body he would negotiate for future commercial rights, or as regards the manhood of Serbia and Montenegro which he has trampled under foot. Germany must be beaten to her knees before we can discuss terms of peace,—and then there will be no discussing but imposing terms of peace on the arch-enemy of civilisation. In other words, the terms of peace the victorious Allies would impose would be consonant with the future peace, economic and moral, of the civilised world,—such a peace as even the most brutal forces of materialism dare not disturb. We do not share the views of some visionaries who imagine that mankind will have no more burdens to bear of armaments. Germany has made that impossible. These visions are vain, at any rate until civilisation has been rescued from the perils that encompass it, and then it will be time enough to talk about the temple of peace.

One of the amusing items of the preposterous peace-offering from the enemy has reference to the future of Poland. The formula is, "an independent Poland under a German prince." That is the Germanic solution of one of the most difficult problems that Europe had to deal with in modern times. *Prima facie*, independence anywhere on God's earth, under German auspices, seems too absurd a proposition for earnest consideration. The enemy is in physical possession of Poland but her soul is free and cannot be conquered to-day any more than the great soul of Belgium. The truth is that the Central Powers are creating extraordinary difficulties for themselves in Poland as in the Balkans. It is a regular jehad against small nationalities to which the Central Powers are openly committed: they are merrily sowing the wind only to reap a whirlwind. The Polish question alone bristles with difficulties which cannot possibly be met by the frank brutality favoured of Junkerdom. There are several conflicting interests to consider and reconcile. To begin with, the Central Powers themselves will discover serious differences in their respective view-points as to the future of Poland. There is a particular solution of the Polish question which is favoured by Austria, but which will be entirely unacceptable to Germany. Austria would welcome the union of Russian and Austrian Poland, under an Austrian prince. But a fairly strong Polish State implies the certain future peril of Posen, Upper Silesia and the Polish harbour of Danzig being detached from Germany. That consideration alone rules out the idea of a re-united Polish State, under Austrian hegemony, as far as Germany's interests are concerned. Indeed, the Wilhelmstrasse has every reason to dread the possibility of a Slav revival under Austrian auspices, for that would mean the disruption of the Austro-German alliance itself, and that again would leave Germany in a position of splendid isolation without a friend anywhere in Europe. In fact, Polish unity under Austrian auspices should be an unthinkable contingency in Berlin.

Then there is the Russian point of view to consider. The annexation of Russian Poland by Germany is no less unthinkable a proposition at Petrograd. Russia would perhaps favour an independent Polish State composed of Russian, German and Austrian Poland, under a ruler acceptable to the Poles themselves, and under a constitution which guarantees the direction of Polish foreign and administrative policy with a single eye to Polish interests, as apart from any extrinsic or dynastic interest whatsoever. Herein Russian sentiment would coincide with the sentiment of the other members of the Quadruple Entente. Last, though not, of ccurse, least, there are Polish sentiments to consider. The Poles have certainly no reason to accept the fatal embrace of German arms. Not only has Germany cruelly persecuted the Poles but the irony of the matter is that, owing mainly to German influence, Russia had been persuaded to adopt an anti-Polish policy in Russian Poland. The tragedy of Polish story cannot be fully gone into here, but one striking fact emerges from the present situation and that is that not a single one of all the different interests involved would care to aggrandise Germany at the expense of the Poles, whether in Russia or in Austria, while any solution short of such aggrandisement would be galling to Germany. There is a fine rod in pickle for Germany, and not alone in Polish politics. A situation is being rapidly and with the utmost unscrupulousness created in the Balkans. By offering lavish bribes all round, Germany hopes to establish a Teutonic hegemony in Eastern Europe which would destroy the independence of the Balkan States The amiable suggestion of a German "protectorate" over the Turkish Empire must be immensely popular at Stamboul. The dupes of German diplomacy now know what they are in for. It is all bribery to-day, exchange of fine compliments and good wishes for the future. It would be quite a different story to-morrow, if the Germans were to win.

## RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN KATHIAWAR.

During his Kathiawar tour Lord Willingdon has taken part in many ceremonies. He has laid foundation stones and opened buildings, the purposes of which, no one can doubt, will be fulfilled and will confer upon the peoples concerned great and lasting benefits. But, as Lord Willingdon himself said with striking relevance, on the occasion of opening the new Kundla-Mahuva Railway, this was the first time he had taken part in any railway ceremony. This fact would in itself be not of any especial interest, were it not that the State of Bhavnagar is a pioneer among the States in Kathiawar in the matter of railway development. As the Maharajah of Bhavnagar said with just pride, after referring to the bold initiative taken by the late Maharajah in the opening of the country by railways the Bhavnagar Durbar has been in the van of progress in the matter of railway enterprise in this country. It was about 37 years ago that my dear father undertook the building of the first railway in Kathiawar, a length of 120 miles. To this has been added, during my rule, a length of 85 miles, at a cost of over 39 lakhs of rupees. The Kundla-Mahuva line, which has brought us here to-day, will be about 55 miles in length; and the Dhandhuka section, which has also been sanctioned by Government and surveyed, will be 29 miles long.

When these two schemes are completed, 169 miles will have been added to the Bhavnagar Railway system at a cost of 65 lakhs of rupees, which, with the outlay on the main line, will bring the total railway investment of the State to one crore and sixty lakhs for a length of 289 miles. The Kundla-Mahuva line, which Lord Willingdon opened on Sunday, being as it is a continuation of the already existing Dhasa-Kundla branch, will afford a much-needed facility to the development of the Southern Mahals of the State. But the Durbar is not content with this progress, which must be considered remarkable for a province like Kathiawar, so deficient in railway communications. The ruler of the State has in view a well-thought-out scheme of further extending the Mahuva branch northwards to Madhada or some other convenient point on the main line, and also of constructing a light railway to connect such of the district towns as are not served by the existing system, —and all this will mean the laying down of a further ninety miles of line Thus it is apparent that the Bhavnagar State has not only fully recognised the important part played by railways in the development of the country, but it has also spared no pains in acting up to the recognition. As the Maharajah himself said, the benefits,—social, economic, commercial and administrative,—accruing from a policy of providing improved means of communication are too obvious to need any emphasis. One point however, must be mentioned and it is the special advantage which the adequate provision of railway facilities confers on an eminently agricultural province like Kathiawar by counteracting the effects of irregular rainfall and deficient irrigation.

Another gratifying point about the ceremony, which deserves mention, is the evidence of co-operation between Bhavnagar and Junagadh in the matter of the construction of this new line. "I have a sort of feeling," said Lord Willingdon, "that there is a sentiment rather of rivalry than of co-operation among the States of Kathiawar." That, in the immediate past, reasons were not wanting to give occasion for the creation of an impression such as the one to which Lord Willingdon gave expression is unfortunately true. But that this spirit of rivalry is fast giving place to the new spirit of harmonious co-operation in all esential matters which conduce to the general advance of Kathiawar as a whole, is not the least sign of the new regime of progressive activities in most of the States.

## STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

Considered from a purely national point of view, the organization of a Moslem Students' Union in this city where already a Students' Brotherhood, aiming at satisfing the needs of students of all communities exists, would seem unnecessary and undesirable. As, however, the organisers of the institution are anxious to prevent it from ever degenerating into an engine of sectional aggrandisement, and, as the principal object kept in view is to create among the members an interest in literary pursuits,—especially in the direction of past Islamic culture,—the objection to its formation, from the point of view referred to, loses its force. There is, however, one thing about which there must be clear thinking. The ambition of reviving the glories of Cordova is indeed as laudable as that of rekindling the philosophy and culture of ancient India. But modern India is not an exact replica of ancient India, nor are Indian Moslems in the same fortunate position of power and vitality as were the Saracens of yore. This necessary digression apart, it must be said that the new institution could not be ushered into existence under better guidance than that of Mr. Jinnah who, in many ways, occupies a unique position among the leaders of the Moslem community, and of whom it can without any hesitation be said that his public actions have always been characterised by a determination to carry out the principles of co-operation and good-will and unity, not only among the various sections of Mahomedans, but also between Mahomedans and other communities in the country. Mr. Jinnah rightly emphasised these principles as embodying the central theme of his inaugural address. There was, he said, no sure road to progress on which every one was agreed. But everyone admitted that unity was absolutely essential to progress. What was, therefore, more imperative than anything else was that dissensions,—in essential matters,—should be done away with. There was another point on which Mr. Jinnah dwelt, the importance of which is not adequately recognised. He merely expressed the feelings of every right-thinking Indian when he said that he could not understand an educated man saying he could take no interest in politics,—though, unfortunately, persons of this temperament are not scarce in this country. Mr. Jinnah also did well to differentiate between the two aspects of politics,—a differentiation which is relevant even in the case of students while they only are studying. "Politics," he said, "has, in some quarters, assumed a definition that is anything but true. It does not necessarily mean agitation. A man can take an interest in politics without participating in agitation. And even if he takes part in agitation, it does not mean that he wants to pull down the Government." He did not advocate students taking an active part in political agitation. But he urged,—and this cannot be urged too strongly,—that they must, as early as possible, take an interest in and understand politics. If this is true of the duties of students in other more fortunate countries it is truer of students in India where, as Mr. Jinnah truly said, politics has become the life-blood of the people, and where it is important that the students of to-day must become, more perhaps than in any other country, to quote Mr. Jinnah's words, "refined gentlemen of great principles and convictions, men passionately fond of their country, men who would enter upon their wider life with the determination of carrying out those principles and convictions and standing by and following them even at great sacrifice."

# Notes of the Day.

**Indian Trade after the War.**

That after the war India must occupy an honourable position in the commercial, as well as in the political councils of the Empire, does not need to be emphasised. The movement which the Punjab Chamber of Commerce seems to have initiated in focussing discussion on the problem of trade conditions after the war is, therefore, a step which ought to be welcomed. As the circular addressed by this Chamber to other similar bodies in the country points out, a necessary preliminary to international action is the formulation of definite schemes which will vindicate the special interests of the countries concerned including India and promote certain broad general lines of action. It is not necessary to refer to the programme of work indicated as the conference of the chambers of commerce which is suggested will be in a position to decide upon it. But what needs to be pointed out is that for such a conference to be of a character truly representing the commercial and trade interests of the country as a whole, it is essential that it must largely be composed of delegates from all the chambers of commerce in the country. In this work the proposed Associated Chamber of Commerce, which we hope will soon be formed, must take a leading and active part.

**India and Indentured Labour.**

The last word on the iniquities of the indentured labour system forced upon Indian emigrant labourers to the Colonies has long been said. It is fortunate, that the Government of India have not only for some time been known to favour the abolition of this system, but have actually forwarded a despatch to the Home Government embodying their views. It becomes, therefore, the duty of representative bodies in this country to strengthen the hands of the Government by a reiteration of their emphatic protest against the continuance of indentured labour. The Marwari Association of Calcutta which, as the telegram says, has just submitted a representation in the matter to the Government, has set an example which needs to be followed in every part of the country until persistent efforts end in bringing about the desired object. We trust that as soon as Mr. Andrews' report on the indentured labour conditions in Fiji is submitted to the Indian Citizenship Association, the latter body will see that a vigorous movement is started in the country demanding the abolition of the system immediately after the close of the war.

**The U. P. and the War.**

The representative public meeting held at Lucknow on Monday under the presidency of Sir James Meston is a fresh and perhaps a necessary reminder, for us of the terrible realities of the war,—which are not brought home to our "business and bosoms" in this country,—and of the duty which we as members of the Great Empire owe in helping, in all the ways we can, to bring the struggle to a triumphant end. "The war," Sir James did not exaggerate when he said, "has been hardly felt by us. We have suffered from no invasion. We have seen no cruel massacre of our manhood, no brutal insult to our women or religious places." Nevertheless the duty is not, therefore, the less clear. There cannot, therefore, be a more appropriate desire than that expressed, on behalf of the people of the United Provinces, for placing something in the nature of an extra weapon, in addition to the work done by the Imperial Relief Fund, in the hands of the King-Emperor to enable him, as Sir James said, "to crush our enemies and to restore victorious peace." Nor could anything be more in the fitness of things than that his Majesty's wishes should be ascertained as to the form which this weapon might take.

**Indians and the Secretariat.**

Apart from the strictly limited scope offered to Indians to enter the Civil Service of their own country, there is no more galling fact than the invidious distinctions that are not infrequently made between European and Indian members of the services in the matter of promotion to the prize appointments. An Indian Civilian, no matter how able and senior he was, might not, in the immediate past, aspire to the post of a Chief Secretary or even of an Under-Secretary in any Province. The Governments of Madras and Bengal have, recently, in some cases, admitted exceptions. But there is no reason why this exception should not be turned into a general rule in all parts of the country. The resolution moved on Monday at the meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council, therefore, merely demanded what cannot with any reason be refused. In fact the reply given on behalf of the Government admitted this when it was said that there was no bar to Indians entering the Secretariat. The "cloven foot" of bureaucratic tenacity in preserving self-arrogated privileges was, however, visible in the rejection of the Resolution, which committed Government to nothing more than seeing that justice should be done to Indians of required merit and seniority whenever occasions arose, and in the significantly ludicrious reply "that during the war the Lieutenant-Governor was not anxious to make any changes",—as if the crushing of Prussian military burcaucracy depended on the diplomatic arrangement which keeps a deserving Indian in the Civil Service from becoming the Chief Secretary or even an Under-Secretary in Sir James Meston's Government.

**The "Little Republics" of India.**

Time brings its own revenges: not the least curious of these is Sir John Miller standing up for the little, old republics of old, old India. Modern Indian scholars and workers in the fields of historical research, of the type of Mr. Kashi Prasad Jaguswal, maintain that there was actively at work a strong republican leaven in the ancient Indian constitution. It is unnecessary for our present purpose to enter into the recondite aspects of this historical discussion: suffice it to say, that the system of panchayet was older than the caste system, which latter finally destroyed, (about the seventh or the eighth century,) the old democratic basis of Indian society. The panchayet system, in essence, was a negation of caste supremacy, at any rate in the common public interests of the community at large, apart from caste interests, whether sacerdotal or other. The wonderful survival of the panchayet idea, even in spite of the ruin of the system as it existed before the seventh or the eighth century is a fitting commentary on the persistence in Indian memory of the old, old democratic basis of governance. Let it be said to the credit of the Government that in endeavouring to hark back to the panchayet system, it is laying the foundations of a political renaissance fraught with deep meaning. Self-government,—that is, government by the people,—will come through the panchayet system, far more assuredly than through any imaginary historical backgrounds. The panchayet system, if fully revived, will lead to the coalescence of Hindu and Moslem in the common endeavour to serve the public, whereas the present tendency of endeavours to work from upwards is to divide and render future union well-nigh impossible.

**The Panchayet Revival.**

What led Sir John Miller to run full tilt for the "little republics" of India was an observation of a U. P. official who poured ridicule upon the whole idea, albeit at the moment he was tending his full support to a scheme of panchayet revival. The controversy is of personal, rather than of political interest. Historically, the U. P. official was in the wrong, for even in Sir Charles Metcalfe's time the old panchayet system was working, however much it might have been weakened by the caste incubus. Sir John's own observations supported this view, and naturally he took up the cudgels for the "little republics" of old. Now "little republics" might be a terminological inexactitude, having regard to the superimposed force of the caste system, as it existed in Sir Charles Metcalfe's time or, later, in Sir John's time. But really and essentially, the old panchayet system was a republican system,—a system of Government by the people, in respect of local affairs,—and its effective revival at the present day is a consummation devoutly to be wished. Sir John Miller was intimately familiar with the U. P. and the Central Provinces, and rose to be Chief Commissioner of the latter and subsequently was member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. He had the reputation of being a quiet, strong man, who behind a Quaker exterior, cherished great enthusiasms for causes which he failed to advance, for no fault of his own.

# THE WAR.

## SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

## SERIES OF GERMAN ATTACKS.

## REPULSED BY FRENCH.

## RUSSIAN SUCCESS NEAR DVINSK.

## GERMAN GUNBOAT SUNK.

Great activity on the part of the enemy, is reported from the West.

The Germans made a series of attacks in Artois, the first being in the morning west of Hill 140. They achieved no result. In the afternoon they attacked at four different points, but again failed.

In Champagne the enemy launched five successive counter-attacks near Mesnil but all were repulsed.

The German artillery was very active between Soissons and Rheims where the French guns rendered abortive infantry attacks which the Germans were preparing.

An enemy attack in Upper Alsace was crushed by the French artillery.

The Russians in the Caucasus, advancing in deep snow, forced inaccessible passes near Erzerum, and captured 800 prisoners, seven guns and much booty. The bombardment of Erzerum continues effectively.

The Russians have captured and held against counter-attacks the village of Garbunovka, which is important for the protection of Dvinsk.

Enemy aeroplanes bombarded some Italian towns, fifteen were killed and a number injured.

M. Briand after a visit to the Italian front, left for Paris on Sunday.

French reinforcements have arrived at Salonika. Their appearance has greatly impressed the Greek soldiers and populace.

A German gunboat has been sunk in a fight on Lake Tanganyika.

The White Star boat Cretic was chased by an enemy ship in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar.

A five-thousand German boat, the Asuncion, made a dash to escape from the harbour at Belem, and two Brazilian warships had to shell her some time before she returned to port.

It is suggested that Lord Curzon will possibly be appointed Minister of Aviation.

# GREAT ACTIVITY IN WEST.

## GERMANS LAUNCH A SERIES OF ATTACKS.

## GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN WEST

### ATTACKS DISPERSED BY ARTILLERY.

### ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 13.

The communiqué says French guns North-ward of Vic-sur-Aisne dispersed German detachments which had advanced as far as the entanglements.

The Germans in the neighbourhood of Crouy reached the French trenches, but a counter-attack promptly drove them out. The Germans left dead and prisoners behind.

The enemy in Champagne launched five successive counter-attacks at Butte-de-Mesnil at dusk and in the evening but all were repulsed. There was artillery activity in Lorraine.

## FUTILE ENEMY ATTACKS IN ARTOIS.

### ARTILLERY BATTLES BETWEEN SOISSONS AND RHEIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 14.

The communiqué says the Germans made a series of attacks in Artois, the first being in the morning west of Hill 140. They achieved no result.

The Germans in the afternoon after a violent bombardment, attacked at four different points. At three they were stopped dead by artillery and rifle fire. At the fourth they gained a footing in a first line trench west of Hill 140, but they were immediately ejected by a counter-attack which inflicted heavy loss.

A German aeroplane was shelled and fell in flames in our lines east of Givenchy. A German grenade attack south of Frise failed.

We bombarded enemy works east of the river Oise. German artillery was very active between Soissons and Rheims, where our artillery rendered abortive infantry attacks which they were preparing. We took some prisoners.

The enemy, during a fight in Champagne, gained a footing in advanced trenches east of Tahure.

An enemy attack in upper Alsace was crushed by our artillery.

## ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN BRITISH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that last night we sprang a mine West of Hulluch and occupied a part of the crater.

There was considerable artillery activity on both sides during the day, particularly at the Hohenzollern redoubt, Cuinchy and Armentieres.

There was also much aerial activity at Ypres.

## FAMOUS AVIATOR SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 13.

Mr. Graham White has been seriously wounded.

## CALL TO THE COLOURS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

It is stated that a proclamation will be issued this week calling up all the remaining Derby groups of bachelors, also those compulsorily enlisted under the Military Act.

It is understood that only a small percentage of men will be obtained by calling up the first four groups, so the lists of those exempted will be revised.

## POWER OF A HAND GRENADE.

### FATAL EXPLOSION AT INSTRUCTOR'S CLASS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

A British officer was teaching bomb-throwing near Hazebrouck when a grenade exploded in his hand. Five were killed and twenty-four injured.

## CAMPAIGN IN RIGA.

### FIERCE ARTILLERY FIGHTING

### RUSSIANS CAPTURE IMPORTANT POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 14.

The communiqué says there was fierce artillery fighting in the Riga region. The Germans attempted to attack near Jacobstadt, but the Russians rushed out of their trenches and repulsed them. The Germans are using asphyxiating hand grenades in the Dvinsk sector.

The Russians captured and held against counter-attacks the village of Garbunovka, which is important for the protection of Dvinsk.

## BRITISH NAVAL MEN IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The first number of the "Archangel Herald," 'the official organ of the Royal Naval Air Service Russian Expedition' which has been received in England, shows that several hundred British naval men composing automobile squadrons commanded by Mr. Locker-Lampson, arrived in Russia before Christmas.

The issue contains a message of farewell from the King and the reply of Mr. Locker-Lampson with a commentary on the latter mentioning that the force has been recruited in all parts of the Empire.

The recent casualty list testifies that the expedition has already been in action.

## ENEMY'S AEROPLANE ACTIVITY.

### ITALIAN TOWNS BOMBARDED.

ROME, Feb. 13.

Enemy aeroplanes have bombarded Codigoro in the province of Ferrara, Boterighe, in the province of Rovigo, and Ravenna.

Fifteen were killed, including women and children, and a number injured.

## GERMAN SEAPLANE VISITS COPENHAGEN.

### PROTEST TO BERLIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 13.

Much surprise has been caused by a German seaplane twice circling over the city and disappearing over the navy yard. Government has sent a protest to Berlin.

## ZEPPELIN REPRISALS.

### LORD BUCKMASTER'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Lord Buckmaster, speaking at Keighley, protested against the idea of making reprisals for Zeppelin raids, if that meant murdering German women and children in cold blood. There could be no greater tragedy than that when we conquered Germany, we moulded ourselves on their model.

## MINISTER OF AVIATION.

### POSSIBLY LORD CURZON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

It is suggested that Lord Curzon will possibly be appointed Minister of Aviation.

## AVIATOR MEETS WITH ACCIDENT.

### FALLS TWO THOUSAND FEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The aviator Rainham fell two thousand feet at Brooklands. He was picked up unconscious and taken to hospital.

## MORE GERMAN FAILURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 13.

Four German firms have failed in Uruguay for twelve million francs.

## CAUCASUS CAMPAIGN.

### ADVANCE IN DEEP SNOW.

### EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT OF ERZERUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The Russians in the Caucasus advancing in deep snow and a temperature of fifty degrees below zero, forced inaccessible passes near Erzerum and captured eight hundred prisoners, seven guns and much booty.

The bombardment of Erzerum continues effectively and has caused a great explosion in the fort.

## FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS AT SALONIKA.

### FINE APPEARANCE OF SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Feb. 13.

French reinforcements have arrived. They present a fine appearance and have greatly impressed the Greek soldiers and populace.

## CONFERENCE OF ALLIES.

### WARMLY WELCOMED BY FRENCH PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The French Press warmly welcomes the projected conference of the Allies in Paris, pointing out the necessity of the subordination of political aims to the purpose of a common victory.

## FRENCH MINISTERS IN ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 13.

The French Ministers were ovated when leaving for the front to visit King Victor Emmanuel.

## M. BRIAND AT ITALIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 13.

The French Premier M. Briand has arrived at the Italian front.

## M. BRIAND LEAVES FOR PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 14.

M. Briand and his colleagues lunched with the King at Headquarters and visited the Italian front. They departed for Paris on Sunday evening.

## LORD FISHER AND THE ADMIRALTY.

### PROTEST AGAINST "INTRIGUE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Retired Admirals Sir G. Noel, Sir Arthur Moore and Sir G. Atkinson Willes write to the "Morning Post" supporting that paper's protests against "intrigue" to bring Lord Fisher back to the Admiralty.

They declare that the majority of naval men have perfect confidence in Mr. Balfour and his naval colleagues, especially Sir H. Jackson.

## EXPORT OF HIDES.

### BRITISH AGREEMENT WITH ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The War Office announces that an agreement has been made whereby Italy will release a quantity of heavy Italian hides weekly for the production of British army boots in return for the prohibition of the export, under licence, of Dacca kips under eight pounds from India and the United Kingdom.

Licences are to be issued only if the kips have been refused by the Italian Ministry of War or have not been purchased within a month of the offer.

## RELIEVING FREIGHT SITUATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

It is stated in Glasgow that Government has decided to grant facilities to shipbuilders to finish half a million tons of mercantile shipping which is nearing the launching stage, wih a view to relieving the freight situation.

## A DASH FOR SEA.

### GERMAN BOAT'S ESCAPADE.

### SHELLED BY BRAZILIAN WARSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 13.

The German five thousand ton boat 'Asuncion' made a dash to escape from the harbour at Belem, and two Brazilian warships had to shell her some time before she returned to port. An enquiry into the matter has been opened.

## ENEMY SHIP NEAR GIBRALTAR.

### WHITE STAR BOAT CHASED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

A telegram from New York says that the White Star boat Cretic has arrived at Boston and reports having been chased by an enemy ship in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar.

## NORWEGIAN AND BELGIAN STEAMERS SUNK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The Norwegian steamer Alabama has been sunk, the crew were saved; also the Belgian steamer Aduatick. Two were drowned.

## MISSING AUXILIARY CRUISER

### UNEASINESS IN FRENCH NAVAL CIRCLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 13.

A Naval communiqué says some uneasiness is felt regarding the four thousand ton auxiliary cruiser Admiral Charner, which has been missing since February 2nd, when a German submarine claimed to have sunk a French cruiser.

## GERMAN NAVAL LOSS.

### GUNBOAT SUNK IN AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

A Belgian official announcement says that the German gunboat Hedwig Wissmann has been sunk in a fight on Lake Tanganyika, two Germans being killed and twenty-one captured.

The British and Belgian flotillas sustained no losses.

## PRESIDENT WILSON.

### INVOLVED IN INEXTRICABLE CONTROVERSY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

The State Department has received the text of Germany's submarine memorandum.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

Papers here express the opinion that President Wilson is involved in an inextricable controversy as the result of the memorandum following Mr. Lansing's suggested disarmament of merchantmen.

The officials of the State Department, are quoted as expressing surprise, at the assumption of the press that the United States has accepted Germany's proposal.

## THE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

### REBELS CAPTURE CHUNKING.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Chunking has been captured by Chinese rebels, to whom the Government troops have gone over.

## JAPAN'S NEW AMBASSADOR IN ROME.

TOKIO, Feb. 13.

Mr. Ijuin, formerly Japanese Minister in Peking, has been appointed Ambassador in Rome.

## BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

### 4 ACQUITTED: 13 SENTENCED.

### RING-LEADER TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Feb. 14.

Mr. S. R. Daniels, Mr. B. J. Dalal and Pandit S. P. Bajpai, Special Commissioners, delievered judgment to-day in the Benares Conspiracy Case. Of the seventeen accused before the Court four were acquitted namely, two ex-sepoys, Surendra Nath Mukerji and Rishindra Nath Sanyal. The Court sentenced Sachindra Nath Sanyal, the ring-leader, who, the Court said, was the chosen lieutenant of Rash Behari in Benares, to life transportation. The rest were sentenced to terms ranging from two to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

## CALCUTTA ATTORNEYS AT THE FRONT.

### 3 KILLED AND 2 WOUNDED OUT OF 21.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

The annual meeting of the Incorporated Law Society of Calcutta was held at the High Court on Saturday last. The report shows that the members of the Society in Calcutta readily responded to the Empire's call to arms and the following attorneys from Calcutta are now or have been engaged in active service in this war:—Messrs. T. H. Westmacott, W. W. K. Page, C. R. Shield, J. A. Tower Robertson (drowned in the sinking of the Persia), C. R. Brant, R. W. Foot, G. B. Smart, P. H. Richmond, (killed), I. W. Hadrill, (killed), S. L. Hocken, S. S. Hodson, H. Carey Morgan, N. Streafield, N. N. Blomefield, G. L. Scott, J. F. Woisley, R. E. Marteli, C. S. Steeleperking, H. P. Sutcliffe, (wounded), G. G. Pearse, (wounded), and C. Carey Morgan, Deputy Administrator-General of Bengal.

## ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

### CHARGE AGAINST A STUDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

To-day the Chief Presidency Magistrate began the hearing of the case in which one Nishi Kanta Laniri is charged under the Arms Act.

The case for prosecution was that on the 20th January last Mr. Lowman, Deputy Commissioner of Police, on receipt of certain information proceeded to No. 62-2 Harrison Road, which is a Hindu mess where he saw the accused. The accused pointed out to Mr. Lowman his room on the second floor. Besides the accused two other Bengali youths occupied his room. The accused is a first year student of the Bangobassi College. The accused on being asked by Mr. Lowman pointed out a hand-bag which he said belonged to him. On being asked to take out the contents he took something out first and placed it on the floor. This something was subsequently found to be two packets containing forty rounds of cartridges of the same nature as those which were stolen from Rodda and Company. The further hearing is adjourned.

## Official and Personal.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharani, the Dowager Maharani, the Yuvaraja and Yuvarani arrived at Baroda yesterday morning from Bombay by special train. Their arrival was public and a grand reception was accorded to them at the station and along the entire route from the station to Makarpura Palace, where they are putting up. State offices and public institutions were closed yesterday in honour of the visit of their Highnesses, who will stay till Thursday night.

His Highness the Rao of Cutch has generously offered to continue his monthly contribution of Rs. 45,000 for the maintenance of an Indian infantry regiment at the front for another year or till termination of the war, whichever is earlier. The offer has been gratefully accepted by his Excellency the Viceroy.

It will be learned with regret that the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is again laid up with fever and it is feared he will not be able to attend the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to-day.

The Revd. Dr. A. Steichen, Professor of Physics, St. Xaviers College, Bombay, is going to the Nilgiris to investigate the possibilities of the existence of thermal springs in the Nilgiris. Dr. Steichen having expressed his willingness to investigate, the Government accepted his offer.

The small pox epidemic in Madras continues, the number of cases reported during the week ending on Saturday being 91 of which 17 were fatal. Triplicane and parts of Georgetown are the areas most affected, the former returning 18 cases and the latter 11.

# THE GOVERNOR AT BHAVNAGAR.

## NANDKUNVERBA ORPHANAGE

## OPENING CEREMONY,

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Feb. 14.

Bhavnagar was astir early this morning and after breakfast their Excellencies had a triumphal entry into the State "shamiana," where his Excellency performed the opening ceremony of the Nandkunverba Orphanage. This orphanage is located on a breezy plain and it is a building of high architectural pretensions. Lord and Lady Willingdon, who were escorted by the Bhavnagar Imperial Lancers, were received on alighting from the State carriage drawn by a team of four walers gaily caparisoned by his Highness the Maharajah, who conducted them to a princely dais.

ORIGIN OF THE INSTITUTION.

The Maharajah at once opened the proceedings with the following brief but impressive speech delivered eloquently to a distinguished assembly:—

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The idea of establishing an orphanage in Bhavnagar first originated with my Maharani on the occasion of her visit to the Lady Northcote Orphanage at Bombay. She thought that a similar institution here for the benefit of poor parentless children would be a great boon. She put this idea before my late step-mother the Talajawalan Ba Saheb, who gave her hearty approval to the measure and during her last illness expressed the desire that all her assets be realised after her death, that the proceeds be devoted for the purpose of founding a home for the orphans in Bhavnagar and that the said institution be called the Nandkunverba Orphanage.

These assets would in the ordinary course of things escheat to the Darbar, but in deference to the dying wish of the Ba Saheb the Darbar not only gave up their claim to the money, but also decided to provide a suitable house for this work of benevolence. The amount that has already been spent after this building from the State Treasury has come to Rs. 57,000 and out-houses will take up about Rs. 10,000 more. The building was designed locally, but my best thanks are due to Mr. E. Procter-Sims for the valuable help which he gave me in preparing the plan. The proceeds of the Ba Saheb's assets now amount to about Rs. 35,000 and it gives me great pleasure to say that with the generous donations from the officers and people of my State, the fund for the upkeep of this work of charity has risen to over a lakh of rupees. The management has been handed over to a representative committee appointed by the Darbar with a majority of non officials under the presidentship of the Dewan. Rules are being framed and as soon as they are sanctioned by the Darbar and the out-houses are ready, the institution will begin to work. One of its fundamental principles is that there shall be no distinction of caste or creed with regard to admissions. With this brief account of the institution, I now beg of your Excellency to perform the opening ceremony of the Nandkunverba Orphanage.

Their Excellencies next proceeded from the "shamiana" to the building and unlocking the door of the main hall with a key of gold formally declared the Orphanage open.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Their Excellencies and the Maharajah then explored the building and on returning to the "shamiana" his Excellency made a very brief speech. He thought that only a few words were necessary from him in reference to the kindly remarks made by his Highness. His chief object in attending this function was to thank his Highness for his benevolent official act in providing comfort for the people of Bhavnagar. It was his happy privilege to open this fine building to-day, which he was informed—and this was a secret—was mainly built by designs made by his Highness himself. Here parentless people would gain a very happy home. On this occasion an opportunity was afforded to a member of his Highness' own family to succour orphans of any caste or creed and he hoped that the building would keep her memory green. His Highness would probably agree with him that both he and his Highness were both fortunate men in the possession of their respective wives, for when they gave credit for a righteous administration it is always due to the wisdom, the advice and the help of their wives. (Cheers.)

Concluding, his Excellency said:—"I sincerely trust that this Orphanage will send out young men to do useful work for their country in every way."

SIGHT-SEEING.

After being profusely garlanded and presented with lovely bouquets, the product of the State gardens which are liberally distributed in Bhavnagar their Excellencies motored out sight-seeing till the luncheon hour. The State paddock was first visited and from there the tour extended anywhere and everywhere. The police stood at every yard of the route. It is rather an awkward point to decide whether their Excellencies enjoyed the sight-seeing as much as the enormous population of Bhavnagar enjoyed seeing the sight of their Excellencies. It was certainly a very impressive turn-out on the part of the local citizens of Bhavnagar, who rarely see an English god and goddess under Bhavnagar Imperial Escort, driving through some of the congested streets of Bhavnagar. Men, women and children clad in holiday attire cheered their Excellencies as their tour in the city progressed and from today their hearts will pulsate at the thought of having had the opportunity of seeing Lord and Lady Willingdon.

## PROGRESS OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

PRIZE-GIVING AT A GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Their Excellencies motored out to the Majiraj Girls' School in the city this evening, having been driven by the Ranee who is evidently an expert motorist.

At the school his Excellency distributed the prizes and shook hands with each of the recipients and at the same time congratulated each of the girls. A programme of recitations and songs, both in English and Gujarati, by young and pretty-faced Gujarati girls, interested their Excellencies very much. His Excellency furthermore unveiled the portrait of Lady Hardinge at the request of his Highness.

The following are a few interesting facts about the institution. The year 1857, saw the foundation of the school with only 15 girls, but even that modest beginning was thought to give ground enough for Bhavnagar to feel proud as none of the other parts of the province of Kathiawad, could boast of a girls' school at the time. By the year 1863, the number had so far increased as to have justified the opening of a second girls' school, in the Vadva locality of the city. The rolls of the latter school show at present a total of 250. This was followed by the establishment of a Presbyterian Mission Girls' School, which is now a grant aided institution with an aggregate of 160 pupils. Eight years ago, the admirable philanthrophy and educational zeal of the late Jain merchant, Sheth Tribhovandas Khanji, brought into being a girls' school which has no less than 300 students and also receives a grant-in-aid from the State. And quite recently the need was felt for still another school in the Kunbivad locality of the town which teaches 150 pupils already and is fast developing. Thus with over 500 pupils of the parent institution the town of Bhavnagar alone records a hundredfold expansion in numbers in 60 years. Besides this there are as many as 20 other girls' schools in the district towns and larger villages of the State which were established from time to time as the demand for them arose during the aforesaid period. Nine of these schools have an average of 50 girls, three an average of 70, two an average of 100, three an average of 160, two an average of 260, and the Mahuva Girls' School claims about 500 pupils. The total number of girls receiving education in the Bhavnagar State thus comes to over 3,500 with 25 schools. Not only has prejudice against female education worn out with the lapse of time, but from the progressive policy of his Highness the Maharaja Saheb coupled with the keen personal interest evinced by her Highness the Maharani Saheb in matters educational. The Department rejoices in its contemplation of a time when Hindu girls will vie with their Parsi sisters for success at the University Matriculation.

His Excellency made no speech on this occasion.

To-night there is to be a State banquet at Panwadi and that ends their Excellencies' visit to Bhavnagar. The next, and final stage of the Governor's tour is at Limbdi *en route* to Bombay.

## U. P. SPECIAL WAR FUND.

MEETING AT LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 14.

The Lieutenant-Governor presided at a representative public meeting to-day.

He said that it was obvious that a command was being laid upon him by the public of the United Provinces and he appeared before them as an agent for the carrying out of the will of the public. If he judged correctly of the intentions of the large and representative audience before him, it was the earnest desire to offer to the revered person of the King-Emperor some special gift to help him in the prosecution of the war. "The war has been hardly felt by us. We have suffered from no invasion. We have seen no cruel massacre of our manhood, no brutal insult to our women, or religious places. We have hardly suffered in our commercial prosperity. We are indebted to the bravery of the troops including the gallant sons of India, who are fighting in many a stricken field from Basra to Egypt. The damage done by the Emden and the sinking of the Persia were mere ripples on the surface of a pond to the storm which would engulf us if it were not for our sailors and soldiers. The old Imperial Relief Fund still held good but they desired to place something in the nature of extra weapon in the hands of the King-Emperor to enable him to crush our enemies and to restore victorious peace."

Resolutions were then passed unanimously requesting the Local Government to ascertain what form of assistance would be in consonance with his Majesty's wishes and establishing a fund under the name of "United Provinces Special War Fund" to be opened at the Bank of Bengal and the Allahabad Bank.

A general committee was appointed, also an executive committee for the direction of the fund and its proper employment.

The subscriptions included one motor ambulance each, from the Hon. Maharaja of Balrampur, Nawab Mazammilullah Khan and the Hon. the Raja of Pirpur, one aeroplane or four motor ambulances from the Hon. the Raja of Jahangirabad, Rs. 30,000 from the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, Rs. 15,000 from Sir Alexander McRobert and Rs. 1,500 from Sir James Meston. Excluding motor ambulances the sums announced at the meeting amounted to Rs. 1,09,000, exclusive of two subscriptions of Rs. 1,000 each annually, till the end of the war.

Simla had another fall of snow yesterday, half a foot having been registered in the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. to-day. Weather continues disturbed and there is likelihood of a similar fall to-day.

## AFTER WAR TRADE PROBLEMS.

### PUNJAB CHAMBER ON NEED FOR UNITED ACTION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 14.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has taken the lead in discussing the problem of trade conditions after the war and addressed a letter to other Chambers of Commerce urging the need for united action in the interest of India and pointed out that a necessary preliminary to international action is the formulation of definite schemes which will indicate the special interest of the countries concerned and promote certain broad general lines of action. The Punjab Chamber apparently accepts the project for a customs union embracing all Allies and such neutrals as desire to join it, the main objects being to promote trade between members of the union and to frustrate a dumping campaign which the Teutonic Powers contemplate as soon as peace is declared. The Chamber gives its adhesion in general terms to the provisional programme arranged for, advocates a conference of Chambers of Commerce to be held in June next and urges united action by Indian Chambers to formulate and co-ordinate Indian opinion for the benefit of this Imperial Conference.

ACTION BY MADRAS CHAMBER.

At the monthly meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce a Government Order in reply to the Chamber's letter was read. The Chairman proposed that the Chamber should again address the Government of Madras stating that in its opinion it was inadvisable to continue to allow Germany the privilege of disposing through neutrals of the product of her labour and materials in the markets of the British Empire.

## CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt. T. C. Richardson, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. A. J. Latham, Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major S. B. Quibell, East Yorkshires.
Lieut. H. C. Ainwright, Liverpools.
Lieut. J. Prestwich, Flying Corps.
Sec.-Lieut. E. T. Morgan, Welsh Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. W. Hudson, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. F. C. Phillips, Northumberland Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Major A. M. Grenfell, Bucks Hussars.
Lieut. C. R. Cleghorn, Middlesex.
Lieut. R. G. Davies, 16th. Lancers.
Sec.-Lieut. L. S. Davis, Royal Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. S. Hill, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. H. S. Rosen, Leicesters.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. M. J. Vincent-Jackson, Sherwoods.

MISSING.

Sec.-Lieuts E. H. Alexander and L. J. Pearson, Flying Corps.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Sec.-Lieut. M. Head, Flying Corps.
Sec.-Lieut. G. Pitt, Flying Corps.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. G. A. Porter, Flying Corps.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain P. D. Forrett, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. H. Hopwood, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. R. McNeil, Scottish Borderers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. C. G. Sharp, Northumberland Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Captain H. L. Anderton, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. H. W. Gill, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. J. Lloyd, Monmouths.
Lieut. F. C. Morgan, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. M. P. Atkinson, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. H. Dodd, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. N. Lee, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Owen, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. N. Raymond, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. M. A. Young, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. D. C. Abbott, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. L. E. Hall, King's Royal Rifles.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST.

NOW KILLED.

Captain G. Barrett, Warwicks.

In the Lahore conspiracy case, yesterday, the commissioners recorded the statements of defence witnesses. Already 275 defence witnesses have been examined.

The annual report of the Indian Comforts for the Troops Fund, shows an extraordinary total of useful articles sent to the troops in the field and contains a number of most grateful letters of appreciation. In a preface to the report Sir Beauchamp Duff especially mentions the names of Lady Carlyle who started the organisation, also of Lady Errington who has succeeded her as president and of the members of the council, the indefatigable honorary secretaries and the honorary treasurer.

## MILK PROBLEM IN BOMBAY.

### SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLUTION.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Dr. Lemuel Joshi, Municipal Analyst, delivered yesterday a lecture on "some suggestions for the solution of milk problem in Bombay." The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael was in the chair.

Dr. Joshi said, he had already lectured on the subject once before at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, only the title had been changed. The question of Indian milk supply had been fully discussed in the Government of India's Resolution of May 23rd 1913, wherein it was said that the adulteration of milk in India was almost universal and that the milk as sold in the bazaars was contaminated. It was a most difficult problem, the Resolution said, of improving the milk supply without causing a hardship to the consumers. The crux of the problem was the price. The lecturer said that the defects of the milk supply were: Deficiency in the amount; quality is bad, milk is adulterated and contaminated; the Indian milch cattle are known to be very poor milk-givers; the milk trade in the Indian cities is in the hands of the city "gowlis" who are absolutely indifferent to sanitation and hygiene; the price at which milk is supplied in Bombay and Calcutta, is very high and is likely to grow higher unless there was considerably more milk production. There was considerable room in the improvement of the sanitary conditions and legislative measures.

Pure milk, continued the lecturer, must be whole milk, it must be milk drawn from healthy animals; it must be free from contamination; it must be free from dangerous bacteria. The total milk consumed in Bombay daily was 265,000 lbs. which was worth Rs. 120 lakhs per year. The remedial measures were economical and general measures; sanitary measures; educational measures and legislative control. The economic measures must be directed towards increasing the milk supply; improving it and reducing the price. The best milch cattle were being exported to foreign countries like Japan. The greatest danger to the milk supply was the destruction by slaughter. In Bombay alone 21,000 cattle were being slaughtered per year of which 18,000 were cows and the rest buffaloes. Most of these buffaloes were to be traced to the cattle stables. The milk supply should be concentrated and organised. In Bombay 1,500 men were employed in the trade. Large private agencies and co-operative dairy societies were a prime necessity. Marketing was also a very serious problem and unless it was taken out from the hands of the gowlies by responsible agencies and co-operative dairy concerns adulteration would never stop. The price also had to be reduced. The most important of all the remedial measures was the education of the gowlis. It was the principal spoke in the wheel of milk supply problem and co-operation between the consumer and the producer was most necessary for the solution of the milk supply in Bombay. Boiling milk was the greatest safeguard against contamination, as also the cheapest.

The Chairman complimented the lecturer on his interesting discourse and said the Government had some measures under consideration in the light of the Report submitted by the Committee and he hoped that that measure would go some way to improve the milk supply. With regard to the exportation of cattle, he said, the exportation was a sort of encouragement to the breeders, as they got good prices for these animals, otherwise there would be no stimulus to breeding. Regarding slaughter he said perhaps the sellers of cattle found it more lucrative to sell the animals and he did not see much harm in that. He hoped the Social Service League would take steps to educate the public.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting dispersed.

## SECRETARIAT APPOINTMENTS.

A SUGGESTION IN U. P. COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 14.

In a brief session of the United Provinces Legislative Council to-day the Adulteration Amendment Bill was passed and the Medical Bill was referred to a Select Committee. A resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Brijnandan Prasad that Indians in the I.C.S., should be given posts of Secretaries and Under Secretaries in the same way as in Madras and Bengal, rejected. Mr. Burn replied that during the term of the war the Lieutenant-Governor was not anxious to make any changes. There was no bar to Indians entering the Secretariat; names were sent up to the Lieutenant-Governor and the best men were selected.

The meeting adjourned to the 13th March.

## A GERMAN HEADMISTRESS.

RELEASED TO MARRY AN AMERICAN.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

The "Madras Mail's Calicut correspondent writes:—"Among the German women sent from Malabar District for internment at Bellary, shortly after the outbreak of the war, was one who had been the headmistress of a local Girls High School for several years. She appears to have been released very shortly afterwards and to have married an American. She returned to Calicut on the 11th instant and visited the school. The present headmistress closed the school for half day in honour of the visit and it is understood that this action has not been appreciated by many parents and guardians in view of the treatment which the Allied subjects experience at the hands of the Hun."

## THE BENARES INCIDENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to what has been published in the "Bombay Chronicle", of the 10th and 11th instant, regarding the interruption of Mr. Gandhi's speech by Mrs. Annie Besant at Benares, as I happened to be present at the meeting and was sitting close to the dais, I may be allowed to say a few words.

At the outset, I may at once say that the general impression was not that Mr Gandhi was encouraging the anarchists but was from the beginning to the end playing the role of an apologist for the Civilian Bureaucrat and to use his own words "putting in a word" for that splendid service, because a noble broadminded member of it had requested him to do so. The incompathibility of this new role assumed by him with that of the hero of South Africa was so apparent that he naturally seemed to have felt consciously or unconsciously the awkwardness of the situation. The result was that he started with a long preface expatiating on the misguided so-called virtues of the Anarchist boys before coming to his point, and this coming after the suicidal and untenable position he took up at the beginning with regard to the demand for self-government formulated by the Indian National Congress and Moslem League last December and the inexcusably ungracious and indecent attack he made on the Ruling Princes whose princely munificence had made the celebration of the foundation ceremony possible so as to give him an occasion to air his Kaiser-i-Hind Medalist views that evening for what he considered to be their great crime of attending the foundation ceremony wearing their ancestral jewels which have descended to them as heir-looms from ancient times, was too much for the thinking portion of the audience. It was a mere accident that Annie Besant intervened, because if she had not done so, somebody else would have. It was his great personality that saved him from earlier interruption. No doubt the student portion of the audience urged him to go on and that was due to their enthusiasm for the hero of the African Struggle and their not realising the trend of his speech which was in store for them. It was precisely because there was the danger of the students being mistaken to have to take his prefatory appreciation of the misguided virtues of the anarchist seriously that the princes on the dais and the elders down below felt the position awkward and irksome. With all this, in deference to his personality the Chairman allowed him to proceed and finish shortly. But Mr. Gandhi went on in his own way, neither caring for time nor for the feelings of his audience and when it was five minutes to eight, which was the usual hour for closing the meeting, H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar who was too far from Annie Besant to be persuaded by her to leave rose and other Princes followed. Last of all H. H. the Maharaja of Durbhanga, who was the Chairman, rose. When this stampede of the Princes took place Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to save the situation, with an adroitness which reminded me of our beloved departed Bombay leader Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, requested the Chairman to wait for a few minutes and himself gave the audience in one sentence the advice which Mr. Gandhi wanted to give condemning anarchism as cowardly and announced his arrangements for the next day and closed the meeting.

This is in short what took place and it is for your readers to say who was responsible for that unfortunate incident and what was the relevancy of self-government, jewelery of the Princes and anarchism to a University Foundation Ceremony.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. S.

Bombay, 13th Feb., 1916.

## AN URGENT APPEAL.

### EAST INDIES NAVAL STATION FUND.

Ladies are very earnestly requested to volunteer to make shirts for the above Fund, as large quantities are now wanted for ships serving on the station. Those who desire to help can obtain material from the Naval Depot, Admiral's House, every day between the hours of eleven and one.

The Committee hope that there will be a generous response to this appeal as shirts are very much needed at the present time.

(Continued from Column 6.)

claim the utmost rights, recognised by international law in previous wars. Prussian militarism would have no settlement without a war. He did not intend to say what would be the conditions of peace, but pointed out we must end Prussian militarism, which was a constant menace to peace. The whole of our resources were engaged in this war. Our maximum efforts, military, naval and financial, were at the Allies disposal for carrying on the conflict. We would continue to exert all efforts to put the maximum pressure on our enemies. Part of that pressue might aim at preventing supplies going to the enemy by using the full power of the Navy. We could relax no effort, in common with our Allies, to see the thing through to the end. (Loud cheers).

MOTION TALKED OUT.

Sir R. Finlay proposed that food should be declared absolute contraband.

Lord Robert Cecil (Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office), replying for the Government admitted that the present blockade was imperfect, but the complications were greater than the Government, or the nation, had ever before been tried with. In trying to blockade Germany through neutral countries, it was not a case for high handidness, but for great caution and circumspection. It would be easy to make mistakes which might turn out so serious as to prevent our winning the War.

The motion was talked out.

Sir Edward Grey was given a prolonged ovation at the close of his speech. The House was impressed by the weight of his arguments, and even the doubters realised the difficulty of the problem.

# THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

## DEBATE IN COMMONS.

### SIR E. GREY'S VIGOROUS REPLY TO CRITICISM.

(Later than the Mail.)

In the House of Commons on Jan. 26 a debate on the blockade difficulty was initiated by Mr. Shirley Benn, who moved a Resolution urging the Government to enforce as effective a blockade of Germany as was possible, without interferring with neutral countries' normal requirements for internal consumption.

He said if the Government had grasped the nettle and used its sea power to greater effect it might have saved a certain period of the war. He hoped that the Government in conjunction with the Allies, would prevent the whole German ocean trade by blockade. He did not think America would object, as she was full of common sense, the majority of her people were keenly alive to their interest in seeing that we won the war.

Mr. Leverton Harris referred to Germany's ruses to get contraband through. The Navy had seized "honey," which analysis proved to be a mixture of rubber and glycerine, and had also seized rubber disguised as onions, and metals as Japanese works of art, wrapped in rubber.

SIR E. GREY'S REPLY.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Sir Edward Grey) said the subject was not so simple as it might appear from certain speeches and articles. It was most difficult and complicated. There was a real misapprehension in the House of Commons in regard to the amount of trade passing through neutrals to the enemy, and a vast under-estimate of what the Government was doing to prevent it. The figures recently scattered broadcast would not bear examination. A conclusion founded thereon had undoubtedly done great harm. The fact was overlooked that in peace time many neutrals drew supplies from certain countries which were not available in war time. Further, a large amount of stuff from the United States, believed to be destined for the enemy, never reached neutral countries as it was now in British prize courts (Cheers.) With regard to the statement that the export of wheat from the United States to Scandinavia had increased form 19,000,000 bushels for 10 months of 1913 to 50,000,000 bushels in 1915 those 50,000,000 bushels included exports to Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Malta, amounting to 22,000,000 bushels. The last named countries had hitherto largely depended on Black Sea ports. We must also deduct several millions of bushels used for the relief of Belgium. Sir Edward instanced several other deductions to show that Scandinavian imports were not excessive. We could not stop the leakage altogether, whatever system was adopted, and we could not take over the administration of neutral countries, or prevent smuggling against the neutral countries our own regulations. It was impossible, however strict the supervision by the Navy, to ensure that no part of a cargo should find a way to the enemy. Sir Alexander Henderson's report showed that the maximum was being done that was possible without serious trouble with neutrals.

The charge that the Foreign Office was spoiling and undoing the Navy's work was, he said, grossly unfair and untrue. Since the beginning of 1915 the Government had only released three ships without first consulting the Contraband Committee. Two of these cases were discussed by the Cabinet and the ships were released for special reasons. The third vessel was the Stockholm, about which the Swedish Government specially appealed. We telegraphed that if we received certain assurances, we would release her, and we received the undertaking. Was it not time these reckless statements were stopped? The Foreign Office had to do its best to retain the goodwill of neutrals from whom we wanted special supplies. It had to explain and justify the interferences with their trade, and that was not easy. We had no right to say that the Prize Court was the neck of the bottle through which all their trade must pass. Had we attempted to go as far as that, the war might possibly be over by now; because the whole world would be against us; and we and our Allies would collapse under its resentment.

A QUESTION TO NEUTRALS.

Our correspondence with the United States, he continued, contained the justification of our policy. We were consulting France before replying to the United States' last Note, with a view to pursuing the same policy, justifying it by the same arguments, putting the same case before the world. We are perfectly ready to examine any method of carrying out last March's policy, which was likely to be agreeable to neutrals, or less inconvenient in practice, so long as it was effective. We could not abandon the right to interfere with enemy trade; but we could not exercise it without considerable inconvenience to neutrals, who must answer one main question: Did they admit our right to apply the principles which America applied in the North and South States War, and to do our best to prevent trade with the enemy *via* neutrals? If the neutral answered "Yes," as in fairness they were bound to do we would say, "Make it easy for us to distinguish goods which are bonafide destined for neutral consumption." If they answered "No," then we must say definitely that their attitude was a departure from neutrality. (Cheers).

The last Note received from the United States contained proposals, which if conceded, would make it absolutely impossible to prevent even contraband goods going wholesale through neutrals to the enemy. If we conceded all the Note asked for, we might as well give up the attempt to carrying out the blockade; but he did not understand that the United States or any Government held that view. We were entitled to

(Continued in Column 5.)

# HIGH COURT.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A MAMLATDAR.

### APPEAL DISMISSED.

*(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton).*

BAI RUXAMANI AND ANOTHER *v.* RAO SAHEB GULABBHAI KANTHADJI AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Joint Judge of Ahmedabad, who dismissed the appellants' appeal with costs.

The plaintiff appellants sued to recover certain utensils attached by the first defendant respondent Rao Saheb Gulabbhai Kanthadji in his capacity as Mamlatdar of Prantij of their value Rs. 29 with Rs. 100 as damages, owing to the alleged wrongful attachment of the said utensils from the plaintiffs' house which was said to have been profaned by the admission into it of the second defendant who is a Mahomedan, the plaintiffs being Hindus. The allegations were that the house of the plaintiffs was locked as both the plaintiffs had gone outside; that the lock was caused to be broken open by the first defendant; that their utensils were attached by the first defendant not in respect of any past arrears but in respect of the extra demand made by Makhmad; and that both the defendants had entered the house at the attachment.

THE DEFENCE.

The Mamlatdar in his written statement pleaded that he had gone to the village on the applications of the village people and defendant 2, for the purpose of settling the dispute between them as to the assessment claimed by the second defendant. The attachment in this case was not made by the first respondent, who had directed the Talati to do so, as he the first respondent was in haste to catch the train to Prantij; and that no lock was broken open.

The Joint Judge found that the plaintiffs' house was not wrongfully attached in their absence and the property was not wrongfully attached. The Mamlatdar was not actually present at that house when either the lock was opened or the attachment made. The plaintiffs-appellants were not entitled to any damages under such circumstances.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments dismissed the appeal.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Heaton in delivering judgment said:—

The only matter in this case which needs comment is the contention by the appellant that the Mamlatdar authorised the Talati to break open the outer-door of the defendant's house. No doubt the outer-door of the house was broken open and the Joint Judge found that this was done under the instruction of the Mamlatdar, who was justified in giving such instructions therefore he dismissed the suit.

On the evidence I do not think it is proved that the Mamatdar did more than order that the defendant's property should be attached. I agree with the trial Judge that the Mamlatdar was not present at the time. He had left the village. He had made inquiries about current assessment and arrears, had personally supervised attachments at two houses and had received plaints in assessment suits. He then gave orders about a third attachment for arrears due from the defendants in this suit and left the village. These orders were oral and it seems to me unlikely that they would be so detailed as to comprise a direction that the outer-door was to be broken open; especially as such a direction would be illegal (in my opinion) and as I believe it is generally known to Revenue officers that it is illegal to break open the outer-door of a house in order to levy an attachment for arrears of revenue. It is not admitted by the Mamlatdar or by the Talati who actually made the attachment, that such an order was given nor is there any direct evidence of such an order. Whether it was or was not given is purely a matter of inference from the circumstances. I think they do not justify such an inference and I would dismiss this appeal with costs."

Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Nandvadonram K. Mehta appeared for the respondents.

## ORIGINAL SIDE.

### AN INSOLVENT FIRM'S OUTSTANDINGS.

### ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENTS.

*(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)*

ABOO MAHOMAD POONJANI ..... Paintiff.

*v.*

HAJI MOOSA ABBA AND OTHERS ...Defendants.

This suit was filed by the plaintiff as an assignee from the purchaser of Official Assignee of outstandings due to the Insolvent firm of Ebrahim Haji Suleman & Co., to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 28,866-15-6, and interest alleged to be due by them to the said firm of Ebrahim Haji Suleman & Co.

On 16th May, 1905, on the application of two of the creditors of the firm, that firm was adjudicated insolvents and its property and outstandings were vested in the Official Assignee. The petition of adjudicating creditors stated that the firm consisted of five partners. All the adjudicating orders were subsequently set aside on the application of the adjudicated insolvents and the order against Ebrahim himself was revoked on the 9th of October, 1907.

After the adjudication order was made the then Official Assignee, Mr. N. C. Macleod by an assignment of 6th June, 1906, assigned and conveyed to one Suleman Cassum Peroo Mahomad all the outstandings appearing in the books of account of the Bombay Calcutta firms of the said insolvents Ebrahim Haji Suleman & Co., for Rs. 35,000.

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PLAINTIFF

On the 5th July, 1906, Suleman Cassum transferred the above assignment to the plaintiff for Rs. 35,600. On the strength of these assignments the plaintiff filed several suits at Calcutta and Bombay for the recovery of these outstandings, one of which was the present suit. Originaly it came on as a short cause in which an exparte decree was passed against the defendant, but subsequently that exparte decree was set aside and the suit came on for hearing on the 10th October, 1911. Among the issues raised were the following three: (1) Whether the assignments dated 6th June, 1906 and 5th July, 1906 were not fraudulent as alleged by the defendant on the ground that Cassum Peroo and the plaintiff were both the nominees of the insolvents, and the purchase of the outstandings was really by the insolvent himself; (2) Whether the plaintiff had a right of action and (3) whether he had any cause of action against the first defendant. These issues were subsequently abandoned by the defendant as he was not in a position to prove that the assignments were fraudulent and that the outstandings were purchased out of the moneys of the insolvents themselves. The matter was consequently referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts who reported in favour of the plaintiff to the extent of amount claimed by him. Exceptions to the report filed by the defendant were dismissed. In the meantime the defendants got information about the nature of proceedings in a Calcutta suit which the plaintiff had filed against other defendants on the same assignments, as were in question in the present suit and on the strength of that information he filed an application for review of the order of reference. In the affidavit attached to that appication he stated that the plaintiff's Calcutta suit was dismissed with costs and that in 1914, a friend of his from Calcutta told him that the plaintiff had almost admitted in his evidence in the Calcutta suit that the assignments from the Official Assignee were obtained by fraud and that the money came from the pockets of the firm of Ebrahim Haji Suleman itself; and that the plaintiff being severely cross-examined on the above points had to abandon the suit which was dismissed against him with costs. Steps were taken to obtain the records of the Calcutta suit which according to the defendant afforded ample materials to substantiate the contention of the defendant that the assignments were obtained by fraud.

The application for review was granted by his Lordship Sir Dinshaw Davar on the 12th October, 1911, and the suit was set down for hearing on the abandoned issues (1), (2) and (3).

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Davar appeared on behalf of the defendant instructed by Mr. Mehta of Khanderao Laud and Mehta.

Mr. Mirza appeared for the plaintiff instructed by Mr. Chothia.

SUIT DISMISSED.

After hearing the evidence for several days his Lordship delivered a judgment dismissing the plaintiff's suit. In the course of his judgment, after stating the facts his Lordship observed:

"On the 10th October, 1911, these three issues were abandoned before me because the defendant was not in a position to substantiate them but it seems that in a suit filed by the plaintiff in the Calcutta High Court, the defendants therein most elaborately and completely established the truth of the contentions set forth in the issues. I have very carefully gone through the whole of the evidence given by the plaintiff in the Calcutta Court. The admissions made therein are absolutely fatal to the plaintiff's case. The plaintiff has profited by his experience in the Calcutta Court and has not attempted to prevaricate or fence with the questions in cross-examination to anything like the extent to which he went at Calcutta. In fact, here he has been candid and his own evidence leaves no doubt whatever in my mind that the out-standings which he purchased were not purchased by him for himself or with his own moneys. They were purchased with the monies of the insolvent and for the benefit of the insolvent and his family.

It seems that prior to the 16th of May, 1905, there were two firms carrying on business, one in Bombay and one in Kermani. The Kermani firm was carried on in the name of Haji Tyeb Haji Suleman and the Bombay firm was carried on in the name of Ebrahim Haji Suleman. No doubt the Kermani firm was a family firm and I feel no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the Bombay firm was a corresponding branch of it and was also a family firm.

IMPECUNIOUS POSITION OF PLAINTIFF.

After further stating the facts his Lordship said "The question argued before me is whether the plaintiff is entitled to maintain this suit or whether his purchase was a fraudulent one in the sense that the purchase was really by the insolvent himself. There is no question, that it would be a gross fraud on the creditors of the insolvent Haji Ebrahim if the insolvent himself purchased his own outstandings and thus deprived the creditors of the benefit of those outstandings. What is proved in the case leaves no room for doubt that the plaintiff acted throughout and purchased these outstandings as the nominee of the insolvent and his family.

In 1935, the plaintiff was a pauper. He had been indebted for some considerable time to the firm of Mahomad Haji Abu's father. There had been a reference. The creditor eventually accepted 8 annas in the rupee and even these 8 annas were paid by instalments and two instalments were still unpaid aggregating to Rs. 2,400. That was the position of the plaintiff. From 1955 he had been in a state of indebtedness paying instalments and he had not yet been able to pay the last two instalments.

SUDDEN PROSPERITY.

Being in this impecunious position what was the position in 1961? Almost immediately after the adjudication order was made in May in June, 1905, an account was opened in Mahomad Haji Aboo's books in the name of the plaintiff and in that account monies flowed freely. Hundis came from Kermani. They were cashed and credited in this khata and the plaintiff became the owner of a prosperous khata. But when one looked at the other side of the khata it seemed quite clear that it was not the plaintiff's account at all. The Bombay firm having become insolvent a nominal account was opened in the name of the plaintiff for the purpose of facilitating transactions. Moneys were withdrawn from that account and paid for purchasing those outstandings and it seemed quite clear that those monies were the monies of the insolvent's Kermani firm remitted here and credited to a bogus account opened in the name of the plaintiff in the books of Mahomad Haji Abdulla. There was no explanation of the sudden prosperity of the plaintiff. There was not a little of evidence to show that he carried on any business or made any profit. In fact it seemed that Mahomad Haji Aboo must have well-known that this account which extended to Rs. 76,000 was not the plaintiff's account."

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the plaintiff's suit and as to costs held that all orders specifically made a party for payment of costs or any of the proceedings to stand. Plaintiff and the first defendant to bear their own costs of the suit and the reference upto the date of the application for review and retrial of first three issues. All costs of defendants incurred after that date to be paid by the plaintiff. No order as to second defendant's costs. Plaintiff to pay the other defendants' costs of the suit.

## FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS

### ALLEGED FORGERY OF DIVIDEND WARRANTS.

### CLERKS OF OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE ON TRIAL.

*(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and a Common Jury.)*

EMPEROR *v.* GIRDHARLAL HARKISONDAS AND CHANDULAL J. MEHTA.

The adjourned sitting of the First Criminal Sessions commenced yesterday morning at 11-30 a.m.

The cases in which certain clerks of the Official Assignee's office are charged with offences of forgery, cheating and using as genuine forged documents, were taken up by his Lordship.

The first case taken up was the case in which the two accused were charged with (a) forging a certain document purporting to be a valuable security; viz., the dividend warrant for Rs. 105-9-2, purporting to have been signed by one Pranjivan Oodhavji and authorising accused No. 2 to receive the said amount from the Official Assignee, on or about 19th February, 1915; (b) with forging that dividend warrant for Rs. 105-9-2 intending that the said document shall be used for the purpose of cheating; (c) with using as genuine that dividend warrant, knowing that it was a forged one; (d) with cheating the Official Assignee by dishonestly inducing him to deliver to them a cheque for Rs. 105-9-2 which was the property of the said Official Assignee; and lastly with using as genuine the cheque for Rs. 105-9-2 drawn by the Official Assignee in favour of Pranjivan Oodhavji, and the endorsement of Pranjivan Oodhavji on the back of it, knowing that the endorsement was forged.

Mr. W. L. Weldon appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. R. G. Munsif and Mr. I. N. Mehta appeared for the first accused.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. Jhaveri, appeared for the second accused.

1ST ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY.

After the charges were read out to the accused, accused No. 1 pleaded guilty to all the charges. On his behalf his counsel prayed for mercy on the ground that the accused had committed the offences in a weak moment and was now repenting of what he had done. He had rendered all the possible help to the Official Assignee and the police for the investigation of this case and the other cases He was a young man of 22 and was married only last year.

His Lordship sentenced the first accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CASE AGAINST SECOND ACCUSED.

The trial of the second accused was then proceeded with.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Weldon stated that the facts were exceedingly simple. The history of the case began in 1909. On 20th May, 1909, Purshotam Kanji and another person were adjudicated insolvents. One Pranjivan Oodhavji put in his claim as a creditor for Rs. 2,600 and odd and his claim was registered. Two dividends were declared, one in 1910 and another in 1914. The dividend warrant for 1914 was forged by the first accused in 1915. The receipt form purported to be signed by this creditor Pranjivan, while as a matter of fact it was not signed by him. The signature of Pranjivan was put by accused No. 1. But this particular document and that signature were attested by accused No. 2. Therefore, accused No. 2 was charged with abetment. A cheque for Rs. 105-9-2 was obtained from the Official Assignee and the name of Pranjivan, the creditor, was forged on the back of it. Pranjivan Oodhavji did not get the money at all. The prosecution charged accused No. 2 with forgery, abetment and cheating the Official Assignee. There were two signatures of his on the dividend warrant and the prosecution said that both these were made by the accused No. 2, knowing full well that the dividend warrant was a forged one.

Evidence was then taken for the prosecution.

JURY'S VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY."

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "not guilty" against the second accused. The foreman said that from the evidence placed before them they were not prepared to say that both the signatures were by the same man, viz., the second accused.

His Lordship ordered the second accused to be acquitted and discharged.

1ST ACCUSED FURTHER SENTENCED.

As regards the other four charges of a similar nature against the first accused, the plea of the first accused was taken. He pleaded guilty to all the charges and his Lordship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge; the sentences to run concurrently.

ANOTHER TRIAL.

The same two accused were then charged with (a) forgery of a dividend warrant of Rs. 757-14-11 in favour of one Govindbhai Naran Mistry or his son Bhavanji Govindbhai, (b) with using the said dividend warrant as genuine and (c) with cheating the Official Assignee in respect of Rs. 757-14-11. Accused No. 2 was also charged with aiding and abetting accused No. 1 in the commission of the said offences.

Mr. Weldon appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the second accused.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Weldon stated that they had here the case of another dividend warrant. One Waghji Mulji was adjudicated insolvent on 16th March 1910. One Govindbhai Naran Mistry got his claim as a creditor for Rs. 5,389-3-8 registered. He had already taken his first dividend on 12th July 1911. The second dividend was declared on 8th May 1914 and the case here against the second accused was as regards the second dividend. A dividend warrant was presented for payment in August 1914. This purported to be signed by Govindbhai Naran Mistry. This was forged but who forged the name they could not say. From what the first accused said the prosecution said that he (the first accused) forged it. The second accused forged the translation of the signature. "Govindbhai Naran Mistry" in English. The dividend warrant gave authority to receive the money to Chandulal J. Mehta. The handwriting giving authority to accused No 2 to receive the amount was in No. 2's handwriting. The payment appeared to have been received by accused No. 2 because his signature appeared at the bottom of the warrant.

Evidence was then taken on behalf of the prosecution.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "not guilty" against the second accused and his Lordship ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

The Sessions was then adjourned.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

1185-15.—Matubhai J & M, The National Financing & Comn. Corpn. Ltd, v. Dayashankar Devshankar.

1311-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Manekchand, & anr, v. Nehalchand Sirchand.

1313-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Manekchand, & anr, v. Tuljaram Harakchand, & ors, Raghavayye N & Co.

1354-15.—Surajmal & Co, Bai Mithabai, widow, v. Verji Lalji & ors.

1396-15.—Vachha & Co, Sorabji Framji Tity, v. Cursetji Merwanji Nanporia.

1408-15.—Crawford B & Co, Bruel & Co, a firm, v. Rupram Shriram, Dastur & Co.

1435-15.—Khambatta & Co, Kering Rupchand & Co, a firm, v. C Levette Yeates, Payne & Co.

5-16.—Bhai K & Gir, Hargowandas Goverdhandas, v. Manchersha Bejonji.

22-16.—G B Pandya Salebhoy Mahomedally, a firm, v. Gulamhusein Cassamji, N C Dalal.

24-16.—Patell & Ezekiel, Mona Gowaji, v. Bai Gangabhai, widow, & ors.

29-16.—Payne & Co, The Bombay & Hujaz Steam Navn. Co, Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Haji Ajum Goolam Hoosein & Co, a firm, Daphtary F & D.

33-16.—Matubhai J & M, Ahmedbhoy Sheriff, v. Jamasji & Maneckji, a firm Ardesir H D & Co.

43-16.—Ardesir H D & Co, Haridas Parmanandas, v. Thakoredas Atmaram.

46-16.—Khanderao L & M, Oodhawji Dhanjibhai, v. Ganpat Vithal Watchmaker.

72-16.—Khanderao L & M, Messrs Khumaji Gajaji & Co, a firm, v. Kumbhar Kerson Govind.

74-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Kupaji Dhollaji & Co, a firm, v. Abhoo Ismail, Manecklal & Co.

75-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Kupaji Dhollaji & Co, a firm, v. Memon Rehimtulla Dada, Kharas & Co.

84-16.—G H Dalal, Messrs R Hatimbhai & Co, a firm, Messrs Jamasji & Maneckji, a firm, Ardesir H D & Co.

89-16.—Khanderao L & M, Messrs Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, v. Sutar Jevarilal Ramji & anr, Mehta D & Lalji.

For Consent Decree.

728-14.—Ard H D & Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail Essac, v. Mahomed Haji Esmail Essac & ors, Mans H & Co, Rustomji & G.

1370-15.—Judah & S, Krishnaji Trimbuck Dongre, v. Messrs Abdeally Chandabhoy Mahomedally Attarwalla, a firm, Mulji & Th.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamintary Suits.

11-15.—Mehta D & L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte, v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte, & anr, Daph F & D.

19-15.—Mehta D & L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte, v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte, & anr, Daph F & D.

Long Causes.

1328-12.—Edg G W & Co, Dhulaji Harkmaji. & ors. v. Gulabchand Vanna, & ors, Jeh M & S.

1140-30.—Malvi H M & R. Shamchandra Rampratab, v. Velji Anandji, & anr, Captain & V.

1348-15.—Patell and Ez, Ramchandra Babaji Moole, v. Ashanna Ramanna Oodmoloo, Raghavaya N & Co.

1067-15.—Nadirsha & D, Madan Dewsey, v Kumbhar Laxumon Mulji, & ors, Malvi H M & R.

582-15.—Surajmal & Co, Hiralal Kalianmal, v. Jewanlal Dewsey, Pandia & Co.

776-15.—Khund L & M, Nawaballi Amirkhan v. Vazeerkhan Amirkhan, & ors, Amin & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

443-14.—Smetham B & Co, Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr, Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji and G.

Short Cause.

44-16.—Nadirsha & D, Dhunbai Dhunjishaw Contractor, v. Jamasji & Maneckji, a firm, Ard H D & Co, Mer K & Co.

Long Causes.

1074-14.—Captain and V, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, firm, Tyabji D and Co.

756-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Karimbhoy Ibrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hassanally Sullemanji, Payne & Co.

575-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshyamdas, Dastur and Co.

454-15.—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Abaji Raghaw.

203-15.—Motichand & D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand, a firm, v. Fulchand Matrumal, a firm, & anr, Malvi H H M and R, Captain & V.

1396-14.—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

49-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, v. Vithaldas Mohanji and anr, Rustomji & G.

454-14.—S A Tyabjee, Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr, v. Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre & ors, D J Mantri, Judah and S, In person.

1175-15.—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, Kt, v. J Sanders Slater, Tyabji D and Co.

373-12.—Bhaishanker K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14.—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Prangovind Shivprasad & ors, Bhaishanker K & Co

250-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai & ors, v. Purshotam Raghunath, & ors, Dikshit & Pur.

83-15.—Mirza M & M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal, v. Dhulla Kuppa, & anr, Mehta D & L.

188-13.—Dhanjishaw & B, Mathurdas Topan, v. Prahladji Sewakram, & ors, Edg G W & Co, Daph F & D.

1513-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Ranchoddas Purshotam Morarji, v. Bai Manibai, widow, & ors, Bhimji & Co.

852-15.—Little & Co, Haji Yoosuf Haji Esmail Sobhani, v. Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla, Mehta D & L.

939-15.—N C Dalal, Oodhomji Ramji, v. Raghunath Babaji Jaoke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponment.

950-15.—Amin & Desai, Haridas Kalidas, v. Raghunath Babaji Jaoke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponment.

885-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Harischandra Soonderlal, v. Motilal Bechardas, Tyabji D & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No. 7-15.—In Person Radhabhai, v. Ramchandra Bhimaji & anr.

27-15.—In Person, Mathuradas Nathubhai, v. Bai Maneckbai, widow, Nanu H & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

Applications for Discharge under Section 38.

127-14.—Vachha & Co, Gopalji Pragji Thaker, v. Messrs Ralli Bros Crs No. 25, Little & Co, Adjourned from 20-1-15.

664-14.—Sunderji Arjun Thacker and Hansraj Arjun Thaker, v. Bhowanji Shivji Cr No. 1, Madhowji K & C, Adjurned from 2-2-16.

737-15.—Hargowan Jugjiwan Durji, v. Maganlal Bhoola, Cr No. 11 In person.

219-15.—Byramji Jamsedji Fatakia, v. Messrs Schroder Smidt & Co, Crs No. 14, Messrs A Blascheck & Co, Crs No. 15, Sunderdas & Co.

724-15.—Abdulrehman Malookhan Shaikh, v. Haji Asaudin, Cr No. 1, In person.

481-14.—Narsi Fakira Sikligar, v. Poonamchand Sawa & Co, Crs No. 1, In person.

For Hearing of Notice under Section 104.

557 and 567-14.—Unwalla P and P. Ebrahim Haji Abdul Rahim. v. The Official Assignee, Patell and Ez.

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# WAR PENSIONS.

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### PRINCE OF WALES ON "MY FIRST PUBLIC WORK."

The Prince of Wales presided and spoke at the meeting of the Statutory Committee of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation held in the picture gallery of St. James's Palace, on Jan. 17. The meeting was private, but an official report was issued.

It was the Prince's second public speech, but it was made in connection with—as he said—his first public work. His first public speech was made to his tenants of the Duchy of Cornwall at a foundation-stone laying last June.

The work of the Statutory Committee, which was constituted by the Naval and Military War Pensions Act, was indicated by the Prince. He said:

It was with feelings of much diffidence that I accepted the Prime Minister's invitation to be the chairman of this important committee, which has been created by Act of Parliament. For it is the first work of a public character which I have undertaken. At the same time it is most gratifying to me that I am considered worthy to preside over this distinguished and representative body, empowered to deal with a matter of such deep interest as the pensions and allowances granted not only to those who have been engaged in this the greatest war the world has ever seen, but also to their wives, their families, their widows, and dependents.

My dear father and other members of my family are to-day, as in the past, personally identified with all schemes for the welfare of sailors and soldiers. I am proud to follow their example. It has been my good fortune for some months to be associated with the daily life of our Army at the front, and the experience thus gained will leave imperishable memories of the dauntless courage and cheerful endurance of all ranks. So I regard it as a privilege to join with you in rendering service to them or to their dependents.

With regard to the powers entrusted to us, it is satisfactory to know that we shall be able to deal sympathetically with the cases of widows and dependents of soldiers who may need more individual treatment than can be given under the necessarily somewhat rigid system of Government Departments. It must be our endeavour to save those who have answered their country's call from the dread lest, should their lives be sacrificed, their families will suffer serious hardship or any material lowering of the standard of life.

Under the Act we shall not only be authorised to supplement in exceptional cases the scale of State pensions, but also to take into account the position of dependent persons not hitherto recognised by the State.

#### THE CRIPPLED SOLDIER.

And there is another class to whom the whole sympathy of the nation will go out, and who may count upon the hearty consideration of this committee—those who in the prime of manhood and vigour of health have been permanently disabled. Although they will receive substantial pensions from the State, our special duties will be to initiate schemes of training and means of finding employment, and thus enable them to feel that they are still active members of the community.

I doubt whether the public at large has fully recognised and appreciated the quiet, unselfish work which since the opening of the war has been done by thousands of men and women to make certain that as far as possible the men who are fighting our battles shall be free from anxiety as to the well-being of their families at home. It will be for us to see that this good work is not lost but rather adjusted and developed. I sincerely hope that they will still place their services at the disposal of their country by serving on or co-operating with the new local committees which will come into being as a consequence of this Act.

During the continuance of the war it will be difficult—indeed, I fear impossible—for me to carry out fully my duties as chairman; but I shall follow your proceedings with the closest interest and look forward to the day when my time will be more at your disposal. Meanwhile you will be guided in your deliberations by our vice-chairman, Mr. Cyril Jackson, who can always count upon our loyal and implicit confidence.

#### £1,000,000 GRANT.

Mr. W. Hayes Fisher, M.P., said he was authorised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to inform that meeting that he (Mr. McKenna) would recommend to Parliament and endeavour to obtain its sanction that a grant of £1,000,000 be placed at the disposal of the Statutory Committee.

The meeting considered the question of organisation, and appointed a general purposes, a finance, and a pensions, grants, and allowances committee. Until a secretary is appointed it was decided that Lieutenant-Colonel Welby, the secretary of the Patriotic Fund, should act in that capacity, and that the offices should, until permanent premises are obtained, be at 17, Waterloo-place, S.W.


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# HONOURING "A CLEAN FIGHTER."

*Photo by "Central News."*

**The military funeral of the Turkish Captain Medfathi Bey, who died of his wounds at Mudros.**

## THE LESSON OF LOVTCHEN.

### ITALIAN DISCLAIMERS.

In view of a tendency to criticize Italy for refusing to detach troops first for the Balkan Expedition and now for the relief of Montenegro, it may be well to present the situation as it appears to most Italians, writes the Rome correspondent of "The Times."

Italy's first duty is to be prepared for all contingencies upon her own front. General Cadorna has to be ready for a big offensive when the Allies' War Council decides for a general move forward. He has also to face the possibility of a German-Austrian offensive on a grand scale.

Assuming that Italy has 300,000 troops to spare at this moment, that is very far from meaning that she would be wise, either from her own on from the Allied point of view, to dispatch them, or half of them to another theatre of war. They must be kept in reserve to guard her 400 miles of frontier and be ready to act with vigour when the time comes. This quite apart from any consideration of the numbers necessary to repair wastage.

As far as war material is concerned, Italy does not possess any superfluity.

In the opinion of the Italian Press, it is hardly correct to say that the capture of Lovtchen alters the whole situation in the Adriatic to the disadvantage of Italy and therefore of the Allies. What the occupation of Lovtchen does is to oppose a formidable obstacle in the way of the situations being turned to the disadvantage of Austria. The position in the Adriatic remains roughly as it was before. But one method of improving it has been eliminated from the possible programme of the Allies.

Nor, in the Italian view, is it altogether accurate to state that the occupation of Lovtchen by the Allies and the placing of a few heavy guns on the mountain would have made the Bocche di Cattaro untenable. Only part of the waters of the Bocche are exposed to fire from Lovtchen.

The occupation of Lovtchen by the Allies would certainly have limited Austrian naval activities and would have furnished a base for operations which might have put a stop to them altogether, always supposing that sufficient troops had been available.

#### AGAIN TOO LATE.

But, it is asked, was it not long ago too late for an enterprise of this land? It is on this point that the Italian Press joins issue with the critics of Italian action.

At Bologna on Friday Signor Barzilai declared that the failure to save Serbia rendered practically inevitable the success of an Austrian attack on Montenegro. Lovtchen from that moment was no longer an isolated point to be occupied for a specific purpose. The question became one of defending the whole of Montenegro.

Italian newspapers resent the suggestion that Italy is alone, or even principally, responsible for the situation in Montenegro. They link it up with the whole of the Balkan situation. This was the Montenegrin view many weeks ago, the view at least of men who were best capable of judging the situation, though at the present moment in Montenegrin circles here the tendency is all to blame Italy for the latest development.

Last night's "Tribuna", says that it learns from a "sure Serbo-Montenegrin source" that Montengro will not come to terms, but will continue to fight "to the last man and to the last cartridge." This statement is contradicted by the best and most recent information from the other side of the Adriatic, and does not at all fit in with perfectly frank declarations made to me many weeks ago.

For a long time past the Austrians have been busy constructing a military road along the coast strip from Cattaro towards Antivari, and their operations have not been disturbed in any way.


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## WAR UNIVERSITY.

### HOW CAMBRIDGE SAVED ITSELF.

The war has brought difficulties to most of the Universities. Cambridge, which a little while ago was despondent and troubled, is smiling now, writes the Cambridge correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." It seemed, for a time, as if the beautiful old town would be very seriously distressed. Most of the undergraduates had cut short their studies and taken commissions or enlisted in the ranks. The tradespeople were alarmed. A town that depends for its living on University life is faced with a big problem when University life ceases.

The military authorities, whose claims took away so many men from their colleges, gave Cambridge its chance by sending there hundreds of young officers for special courses. At the moment between 200 and 300 subalterns are taking a special five weeks' course. They live in the various colleges, occupied in peace days by students working on mathematics or law or divinity. Officers are charged 5s. a day for their very simple board-residence, which does not include tea, or baths, or necessarily a separate bedroom. This means that the "buttery" is kept going, that the bed-women who sweep and tidy up and make themselves generally useful are working at full pressure, and that other servants are not thrown out of work. Corpus Christi, for instance, was practically empty until several officers taking the Cambridge course were sent there to mess.

Many of the dons, unfit for active service, have been given home service commissions, and after passing through special courses themselves they are able to take part in the making of the new officer.

The shopfolk are delighted. Tailors have adapted themselves very readily to the new conditions. Those who for years have been making gowns for the studious and learned now advertise themselves as military tailors. Indeed there is a complaint that the adaptability has been rather too thoroughly carried out, for officers here tell me of extortionate prices at certain shops and hotels, and state that the subaltern who has only his pay on which to live is finding the Cambridge course rather costly.

There is little doubt that the officers are enjoying the course. Already the new officer is speaking of the bridge at John's and the choir at King's with all the intimate sense of possession that belongs to the Cambridge man. The beauty of the place will be a treasured memory to him on the plains of France or beneath the burning sun of far-off battlefields.

## BURMA MILITARY POLICE.

### GOOD WORK AT THE FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 14.

Several letters have been received here describing the splendid work done at the front by men of the Burma military police. In one letter to the Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police of Burma, the Officer Commanding 1—4th Gurkha Rifles wrote of the exceedingly good work carried out in France and then in the Dardanelles, showing them to be willing, hard working and resourceful soldiers and a credit to the Burma Military Police. The name of Subadar Bhagir Yakha of Myitkyina Battalion was specially mentioned as having proved himself invaluable to that officer. The names of the following were given in connection with the action in north-west Egypt in which the 15th Sikhs were engaged on 23rd December:—Jemadar Mittsingh, No. 1434 sepoy Kaka Singh and No. 360 Lance Naik Kirpal Singh. These letters are to be circulated to all battalions of military police in Burma and to be published in battalion orders.

## CETINJE.

### CITY OF A SINGLE STREET.

When the capital of Montenegro was evacuated by King Nikita, and occupied by the Austrians, it was the first time in modern history that the Black Mountain was successfully invaded, for no foreign Power has ever penetrated, before, beyond the outlying confines of the kingdom, writes a correspondent of "The Standard." The usual way of reaching Cetinje is via Cattaro. The city lies in a break in the great bracelet of hills. At the north of it is Mount Negush, and on the west Mount Lovchen.

Landing at Cattaro, the traveller is offered the choice of a seven-hour drive up the zigzag road to the top of the mountain and down again, or of a five-hour walk. When I went to Cetinje I chose the walk. A bright-eyed boy undertook to pilot me over the hills for five francs, and to carry the "rucksack," gun, and fishing rod, which constituted all my impedimenta, into Cetinje. I had walked from Bosna Brod, on the Save, through Bosnia and Herzegovina, down to Mostar, and having come on in a sailing boat from there to Cattaro, preferred to walk the rest of the way. Striking straight through the little town of Cattaro, you are, in five minutes, face to face with the towering mountain to be climbed.

There is no deception about it, no gentle slopes, and no illusive succession of primarily unseen crests. It lies, in all its craggy grandeur, with its feet touching the sea, and its brows in the clouds. The first half of the ascent is made along a series of 80 or 90 crooked goat-paths, the elbows of which are sometimes only a few yards from each other—so steep is the gradient. After the last of these a small plateau is reached, from which the level "Bocche di Cattaro" can be viewed, spread out like a panorama below. After this the path runs here and there, straggling ever upwards, over rock and boulder, till the summit of Kerstaz is attained, and then the horizon is wider still, and the mountains that shut in the Bay of Cattaro are dwarfed, till the eye passes clear over them to the Adriatic beyond.

An idea of the sheerness of the mountainside can be gained by throwing a stone from the top, which will fall almost on the spot from which the start was made a couple of hours before. The legend says that it was on the Negush Plateau, in a cottage on the roadside, that King Nikita found Queen Melena, his bride, who washed his feet, and now gives her hand to Emperors and Kings to kiss.

The capital of Montenegro consisted, and probably still consists, of one long street, in which stands the Tree of Justice, under which the King dispenses law and equity in true patriarchal style. No stranger could pick out his Majesty or his family from the rest of the crowd. In daily life the Montenegrins are eminently republican. A group of three or four may be seen smoking pipes round a table, or enjoying an evening stroll, all dressed alike, with an arsenal of knives and pistols in their belts, and the universal "strouka," or goat'shair blanket, over their shoulders. One is, perhaps, the Minister of War, the second a tailor, the third a farmer, the fourth the President of the Senate, and the fifth the Minister of Finance.

### OLD BAILEY ECHOES.

The acoustic properties of the Judges' Court at the Old Bailey formed the subject of complaint by counsel in mail week. Mr. Hume-Williams, K.C., remarked that he had difficulty in hearing a witness's answers, and said that while addressing the jury the other day he had had the remarkable experience of having his own words hurled back at him.

Mr. Justice Darling.—One hears rather well on the bench, but I have heard that counsel experience great difficulty in hearing. I have been told that in a case in which a judge pronounced a sentence of seven years' penal servitude the prisoner was paralysed by hearing a voice from the roof giving him another sentence of seven years (laughter.)

## WOUNDED INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

### A CREDITABLE RECORD.

Sir Walter Lawrence, the Commissioner for Indian Hospitals, has found himself in the pleasing position of being able to report to Lord Kitchener, now that the Indian Army Corps has been transferred from the Western Front, that not a single Indian fighting-man of the many thousands nursed back to health in England and in France has behaved ill. Not a single serious charge has been brought against any patient orconvalescent. This clean record writes the "Westminster Gazette" is the more gratifying when we recall that at certain stages rumours as unpleasant as they seem to have been unfounded were current. The spirit which animated the wounded men clearly was not suddenly acquired in hospital, but inspired the whole Indian forces in the field.

The report says that the accommodation to be retained in England will consist of the Pavilion Hospital at Brighton, the Lady Hardinge Hospital at Brockenhurst, and the convalescent depot at Barton on the Hampshire coast.

The Chief Constable of Brighton has repeatedly expressed his admiration of the uniformly excellent behaviour of the Indians within his jurisdiction; and similar testimony has been borne by the local authorities, elsewhere, as well as by the medical officers in charge of the hospitals and depots here and in France.

The unavoidable absence of this facility, or of that of obtaining news of the village at first hand from returning neighbours, coupled with the inevitable long delays in receiving answers to letters of enquiry, has been severely felt.

Yet, with all these disadvantages and after the most scrupulous enquiry, not a single Indian fighting man, of the many thousands nursed back to health here and in France, has been charged with serious misconduct. Their record from first to last is absolutely clean. They were one and all determined that the good name and fame of the Motherland should be safe in their keeping, and that their beloved King-Emperor should be given no occasion to regret having called them to fight for him in Europe.

## INDENTURED EMIGRATION.

### ABOLITION URGED BY MARWARI ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

The Committee of the Marwari Association of Calcutta has submitted a lengthy representation to the Government of India on the question of indentured emigration of Indians to British and Foreign colonies. After enumerating the disabilities and sufferings of emigrants, the representation says:—

"By allowing indentured emigration Government have taken upon themselves certain responsibilities and obligations towards the people which cannot be properly discharged under an attitude of neutrality. Apart from the sufferings of the emigrants, it is worthy of consideration that the emigrantion of a large number of labourers to foreign countries is causing a dearth of labour in India itself. When it is found that those very colonies of Indians, which, it was desired, should become prosperous possessions of the Empire, are becoming centres of crime and immorality and a lasting reproach to India's good name it is surely time that adequate steps be taken to remove this cause of reproach. The committee feel that neither from Indian nor from the Imperial points of view is the continuance of the system desirable and beg respectfully to submit that indentured emigration is neither necessary nor conducive to the proper attainment of the object it has in view. For these reasons the committee beg respectfully to pray that his Excellency the Viceroy in Council will be graciously pleased to undertake legislation to put an end to emigration of Indians under indenture."

# A NATIONAL POLICY.

## SIR E. CARSON ON THE TRUE IDEAL.

### WORK AFTER THE WAR.

Sir Edward Carson presided on Jan. 12 at a meeting held at the Constitutional Club for the purpose of discussing suggestions for a national policy. A very large number of members of the club, including Lord Charles Beresford were present. The discussion was opened by Mr. H. A. Gwynne.

Sir Edward Carson said that this great war, the great dangers to our Empire, and the great sufferings and sacrifices of our people, wiped out many of the differences that had divided us in the past. We were ready at present to wipe many things off the slate and to make a fresh start. And we wanted it. At the outbreak of war we were living in a fool's paradise. We were trying to enjoy, without the means to defend them, things which those who had gone before us had won for us. We were showing a liberality—he might almost say a Christian charity—towards hostile foreigners in our midst, by which we were allowing them, as part of their welfare, to forge against us in our own country means by which they might bring about our defeat. If a national policy meant a policy of the Empire and nothing else but the Empire and the interests of the Empire—if it meant putting aside all sordid bickerings of party politicians and having before us only one ideal—the happiness of our own people as a whole, then he, at all events, welcomed a national policy.

It was the policy of the nation to proclaim when, if ever, the Germans, who had cast aside not only the laws made for the purpose of international agreement, but even the laws of civilization, were again admitted into the comity of civilised nations. On that subject the country had made up its mind, and he hoped that the Government had too. (Cheers.) Of course he did not know—he was not there, and he did not want to be. (Laughter and cheers.)

#### A LASTING PEACE.

It was the duty of every man in this country who wanted a lasting peace, and a lasting settlement which would allow the full development of our resources and the progress of our race, to watch with anxiety every effort that might be made in the near future to bring about that peace. Peace—God knew they all longed for it and prayed for it. They knew the desolate homes and the sacrifices and sufferings of our people from hour to hour. We wanted the men in the trenches to know that the country appreciated what they were suffering, hour after hour, day after day, night after night. "We want them to know," said Sir Edward, "that we never forget them for a moment. We want them to feel that we are thinking of all we owe to them, for after all, but for them you and I would not be here as free men. We want our Fleet on the stormy waves and in the dark nights to know that they, when pursuing their operations of danger and difficulty, have the prayer of every loyal brother citizen in this country. Just because we know those sufferings we are determined, as they are determined, that we will do our part and see that these sacrifices have not been in vain.

When the war is over we will have still a great deal to do. I hope we shall never get back into the old ruck. I hope that the war, if it has done nothing else, has pulled the machine out of it. Let us try to look to something higher and something better. Let us try to recognise the great things that our Dominions Beyond the Seas have done and the loyalty that they have shown to the old country. Let us try to find afer the war not a lesser or more attenuated race; let us, as it were, out of the ashes of those who have been sacrificed, find something arisen which will be greater in every respect, in the consolidation of all the parts into one great harmonious whole, recognizing the duty of each part to the other without selfishness and without any personal ambition. That, I understand, in broad outline, is the meaning of a national policy. May it be fulfilled to the utmost. May we be guided in future in the carrying on of the war, in the making of peace, and in the settlement of affairs after the war, by wise heads without ambition, without political aspirations, without party consideration. (Loud cheers.)


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# LOOKING AHEAD.

## THE END OF THE WAR.

The prophet who emerges with the most honour from this war is Bloch, writes Mr. H. G. Wells in the 'Daily Chronicle.' It must be fifteen or sixteen years ago since this gifted Russian made his forecast of the future. Perhaps it is more, for the French translation of his book was certainly in existence before the Boer War. His case was that war between fairly equal antagonists must end in a deadlock because of the continually increasing defensive efficiency of entrenched infantry. This would give the defensive an advantage over the most brilliant strategy and over considerably superior numbers that would completely discourage all aggression. He concluded that war was played out.

His book was very carefully studied in Germany. As a humble disciple of Bloch I should have realised this, but I did not, and that failure led me into some unfortunate prophesying at the outbreak of the war. I judged Germany by the Kaiser, and by the Kaiser-worship which I saw in Berlin. I thought that he was a theatrical person who would dream of vast massed attacks and tremendous cavalry charges, and that he would lead Germany to be smashed against the Allied defensive in the West and to be smashed so thoroughly that the war would be over. I did not properly appreciate the more studious and more thorough Germany that was to fight behind the Kaiser and thrust him aside, the Germany we English fight now, the Ostwald-Krupp Germany of 1915. That Germany, one may now perceive, had read and thought over and thought out the Bloch problem. There was also a translation of Bloch into French. In English a portion of his book was translated for the general reader and published with a preface by the late Mr. W. T. Stead. It does not seem to have reached the British military authorities, nor was it published in England with an instructive intention. As an imaginative work it would have been considered worthless and impracticable.

### TWO KINDS OF WARFARE.

But it is manifest now that if the Belgian and French frontiers had been properly prepared—as they should have been prepared when the Germans built their strategic railways—with trenches and gun emplacements and secondary and tertiary lines, the Germans would never have got fifty miles into either France or Belgium. They would have been held at Liege and in the Ardennes. Five hundred thousand men would have held them indefinitely. But the Allies had never worked out trench warfare; they were unready for it, the Germans knew of their unreadiness, and upon their unreadiness it is quite clear they calculated. They did not reckon, it is now clear that they were right in not reckoning, the Allies as contemporary soldiers. They were going to fight a 1900 army with a 1914 army, and their whole opening scheme was based on the conviction that the Allies would not entrench. Somebody in those marvellous maxims from the dark ages that seem to form the chief reading of our military experts, said that the army that entrenches is a defeated army. The silly dictum was repeated and repeated in the English papers after the battle of the Marne. It shows just where our military science had reached in 1914, namely, to a level a year before Bloch wrote. So the Allies retreated. For long weeks the Allies retreated out of the west of Belgium out of the north of France, and for rather over a month there was a loose mobile war—as if Bloch had never existed. The Germans were not fighting the 1914 pattern of war, they were fighting the 1899 pattern of war, in which direct attack, outflanking and so on were still supposed to be possible; they were fighting confident in their overwhelming numbers, in their prepared surprise, in the unthought-out methods of their opponents. In the "Victorian" war that ended in the middle of September they delivered their blow, they overreached, they were successfully counter-attacked on the Marne, and then abruptly—almost unfairly it seemed to the British sportsman-like conceptions—they shifted to the game played according to the very latest rules of 1914. The war did not come up to date until the battle of the Aisne. With that the second act of the great drama began.

I do not believe that the Germans ever thought it would come up to date so soon. I believe they thought that they would hustle the French out of Paris, come right up to the Channel at Calais before the end of 1914, and then entrench, produce the submarine attack and the Zeppelins against England, working from Calais as a base, and that they would end the war before the spring of 1915—with the Allies still a good fifteen years behindhand. I believe the battle of the Marne was the decisive battle of the war, in that it shattered this plan, and that the rest of the 1914 fighting was Germany's attempt to reconstruct their broken scheme in the face of an enemy who was continually getting more and more nearly up-to-date with the fighting. By December Bloch, who had seemed utterly discredited in August, was justified up to the hilt. The world was entrenched at his feet. By May the lagging military science of the British had so far overtaken events as to realise that shrapnel was no longer so important as high explosive, and within a year the significance of machine guns, a significance thoroughly ventilated by imaginative writers fifteen years before, was being grasped by our conservative but by no means inadaptable leaders.

### BLOCH ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

The war since that first attempt, admirably planned and altogether justifiable (from a military point of view, I mean) of Germany to "rush" a victory, has consisted almost entirely of failures on both sides either to get round or through or over the situation foretold by Bloch. There has been only one marked success, the German success in Poland due to the failure of the Russian munitions. Then for a time the war in the East was mobile and precarious while the Russians retreated to their present positions, and the Germans pursued and tried to sourround them. That was a lapse into the pre-Bloch style. Now the Russians are again entrenched, their supplies are restored, the Germans have a lengthened line of supplies, and Bloch is back upon his pedestal so far as the eastern theatre goes. Bloch has been equally justified in the Anglo-French attempt to get round through Gallipoli. The forces of the India Office have pushed their way through unprepared country towards Bagdad, and are now entrenching in Mesopotamia, but from the point of view of the main war that is too remote to be considered either getting through or getting round; and so too the losses of the German colonies and the East African War are scarcely to be reckoned with in the main war. They have no determining value. There remains the Balkan struggle. But the Balkan struggle is something else; it is something new. It must be treated separately. It is a war of treacheries and brags and appearances. It is not a part of, it is a sequence to, the deadlock war of 1915.

But before dealing with this new development of the latter half of 1915 it is necessary to consider certain general aspects of the deadlock war. It is manifest that the Germans hoped to secure an effective victory in this war before they ran up against Bloch. But reckoning with Bloch, as they certainly did, they hoped that even in the event of the war getting to earth it would still be possible to produce novelties that would sufficiently neutralise Bloch to secure a victorious peace. With unexpectedly powerful artillery suddenly concentrated, with high explosives, with asphyxiating gas, with a well-organised system of grenade throwing and mining, with attacks of flaming gas, and above all with a vast munition-making plant to keep them going, they had a very reasonable chance of hacking their way through. Against these prepared novelties the Allies have had to improvise, and on the whole the improvisation has kept pace with the demands made upon it. They have brought their military science up-to-date, and to-day the disparity in science and equipment between the antagonists has greatly diminished. There has been no escaping Bloch after all, and the deadlock, if no sudden peace occurs, can end now in only one thing, the exhaustion in various degrees of all the combatants and the succumbing of the most exhausted. The idea of a conclusive end of the traditional pattern to this war, of a triumphal entry into London, Paris, Berlin or Moscow, is to be dismissed altogether from our calculations. The end of this war will be a matter of negotiation between practically immobilised and extremely shattered antagonists.

### STRIKING THROUGH THE AIR.

There is, of course, one aspect of the Bloch deadlock that the Germans at least have contemplated. If it is not possible to get through or round, it may still be possible to get over. There is the air path. This idea has certainly taken hold of the French mind, but France has been too busy and is temperamentally too economical to risk large expenditures upon what is necessarily an experiment. The British are too conservative and sceptical to be the pioneers in any such enterprise. The Russians have been too poor in the necessary resources of mechanics—and material. The Germans alone have made any sustained attempt to strike through the air at their enemies beyond the war zone. Their Zeppelin raids upon England have shown a steadily increasing efficiency, and it is highly probable that they will be repeated on a much larger scale before the war is over. Quite possibly, too, the Germans are developing an accessory force of large aeroplanes to co-operate in such an attack. The long coasts of Britain, the impossibility of their being fully equipped throughout their extent, except at a prohibitive cost of men and material, to resist air invaders, exposes the whole length of the island to considerable risk and annoyance from such an expedition. But it is doubtful if the utmost damage an air raid is likely to inflict upon England would count materially in the exhaustion process, and the moral effect of these raids has been, and will be, to stiffen the British resolution to fight this war through to the conclusive ending of any such possibilities. The net result of these air raids is an inflexible determination of the British people rather to die in death grips with German militarism than to live and let it survive. The best chance for the aircraft was at the beginning of the war, when a surprise development might have had astounding results. That chance has gone by. The Germans are racially inferior to both French and English in the air, and the probability of effective blows over the deadlock is on the whole a probability in favour of the Allies. Nor is there anything on or under the sea that seems likely now to produce decisive results. We return from these considerations to a strengthened acceptance of Bloch.

The essential question for the prophet remains therefore the question of which group of powers will exhaust itself most rapidly. And following on from that comes the question of how the successive stages of exhaustion will manifest themselves in the combatant nations. The problems of this war, as of all war, end as they begin in national psychology.

But it will be urged that this is reckoning without the Balkans. I submit that the German thrust through the wooded wilderness of Serbia is really no part of the war that has ended in the deadlock of 1915. It is dramatic, tragic, spectacular, but it is quite inconclusive. Here there is no way round or through to any vital centre of Germany's antagonists. It turns nothing; it opens no path to Paris, London, or Petrograd. It is a long, long way from the Danube to either Egypt or Mesopotamia, and there and there—Bloch is waiting. I do not think the Germans have any intention of so generous an extension of their responsibilities. The Balkan complication is no solution of the deadlock problem. It is the opening of the sequel.

# BRITISH BLOCKADE.

## AMERICAN CONTENTIONS

The Washington correspondent of "The Times" referring to the declaration of blockade of Germany by Great Britain, wrote on January 16:—

The newspapers all publish long telegrams from London about the blockade. Some say that our procedure is going to be altered to please the United States; others say that American grievances over German trade will be ignored; but all intimate that our grip upon German trade is being strengthened. It is hoped here that these reports are less contradictory than they seem, and that they indicate that Great Britain at last is about to take the one possible step which, if properly managed, might have the double result of pleasing the United States and at the same time of strengthening the barrier round Germany.

As pointed out in this correspondence as long ago as August, there has always been a strong opinion among American lawyers that our procedure under the Order in Council is legally indefensible, but that we could attain approximately the same result in a more legal manner by declaring a blockade of such German ports as we could reach, and by using the doctrine of continuous voyage and extending the contraband lists in dealing with indirect trade with Germany through neutral ports. Some leakage of non-contraband through neutral countries there would, of course, still be, and the Baltic situation and other details might still cause trouble; but these considerations, it is felt here, do not impair the importance of the suggestion. No blockade can be conducted without friction with neutrals.

The American Government realize this as clearly as anyone. They know that whatever is arranged they will be bombarded with complaints until the end of the war by injured traders and scheming pro-Germans. They realize that there must be a continuance of minor controversies. But there is a strong hope here that the British Government will grasp the American position in time to prevent a really serious controversy of the kind which Count Bernstorff, as the New York "Tribune" and other newspapers point out, is trying to bring about.

### A SUGGESTED SOLUTION.

The position of the United States is that she is determined to do her very best to make the belligerents observe the rules of international law as she understands them. American trade, as current statistics show, is in no danger from the war, but international law is. Hence, if in strengthening our strangle hold on Teutonic trade we can simultaneously alter our maritime procedure in such a way as to show a wish to meet the grievances of American legalists, there is little chance that American traders will be allowed to make trouble.

Th situation is, however, one that needs the most careful handling. It is all very well to argue that the United States will not fight and that she cannot even afford to retaliate commercially against our blockade. The first argument is absolutely, and the second is almost certainly true. But Germany would not be straining every diplomatic nerve to make bad blood between us if it were not fairly clear that our position and the causes for which we are fighting stand to lose considerably, both in the immediate future and hereafter, from the really serious Anglo-American estrangement that might result from the mishandling of our blockade policy during the next few months.

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# FRENCH OCCUPATION OF CORFU.

## GOVERNOR AWAKENED AFTER THE LANDING.

A French soldier, invalided home from Corfu, has given M. Pierre Mille, of the "Temps," an interesting account of the landing of the French contingent which took possession of the island. He says the soldiers, who thought they were being taken to Salonica, found themselves on board warships off the coast of Corfu at three o'clock in the morning. How all the ships managed to get into the narrow channel without colliding, as all lights were out, was a mystery, and it was evident to any landsman that the navigation was very efficiently done.

The governor of the island was awakened at 1-30 a.m. and told what had happened. When he realised the situation he protested vigorously and then went off to tell the German Consul, who immediately tried to send off a telegram from the German wireless station in the northern part of the island, but in the meantime a French destroyer had landed a party of sailors who took possession of the station.

Some of the first troops to land were sent in motor-cars to the Kaiser's palace, the Achilleion. After surrounding the place, the Frnch officer in command knocked at the door and awakened the German care-takers, whose astonishment was great. They were marched off without loss of time, and were put on board one of the ships. Before daylight the French were in full possession of the place without the inhabitants knowing anything about it. When they woke up they found the harbour full of ships and the streets full of French soldiers, who, with the tan of eighteen months' campaigning on their cheeks, did not seem inclined to stand any nonsense.

### THE AUTHORITY.

A hollow square was formed in the centre of the town, and the inhabitants stood on the outside and looked on. At length the governor, in full uniform, entered the square with his escort and asked the senior French naval officer on what authority he was acting. The officer replied by handing him a letter from the French admiral. Then a Greek general arrived on the scene and delivered a long speech to a major at the head of the French troops. The major, who had long ago ceased to be surprised at anything, listened politely to the speech, at the end of which the general presented him with a written protest. The major pulled out his fountain pen and gave the general a receipt.

During all this time the crowd had become steadily larger but was perfectly quiet, and the major ordered the band to strike up the Greek national anthem, followed by the "Marseillaise," which elicited a few approving shouts of "Zito." Then came, "Sidi Brahim," the "Marche Lorraine," "Sambre-et-Meuse," and other lively marches, to the strains of which the French troops have frequently advanced against the enemy.

Gradually the crowd became enthusiastic, and at length broke out into loud cheering. The Greek soldiers, who at first seemed undecided what to do, ventured among the French and were received as comrades. The French sergeants immediately utilised some of them as policemen, and told them off, by signs, to keep order, which they did admirably, as the population was beginning to be almost too friendly.

In this way did the French troops, in the course of a few hours, take possession of Corfu and of the hearts of the inhabitants as well.


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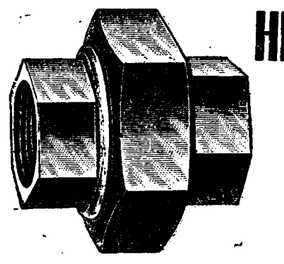

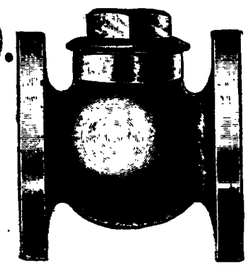

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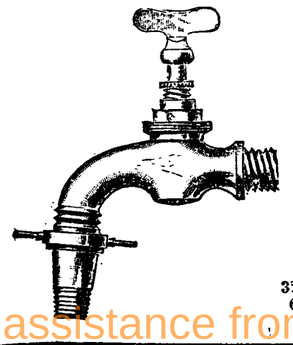

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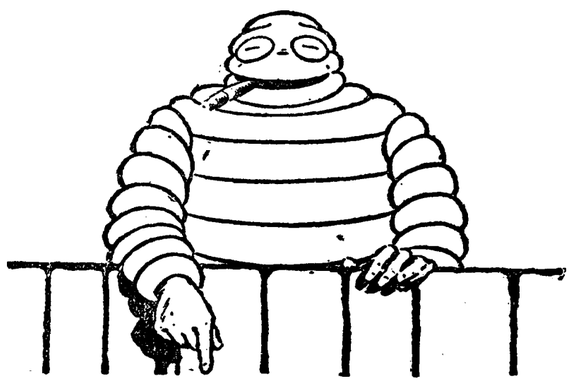

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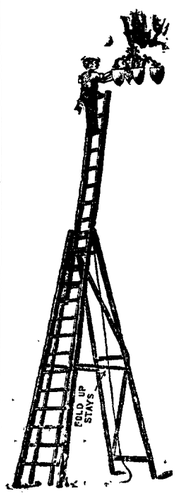

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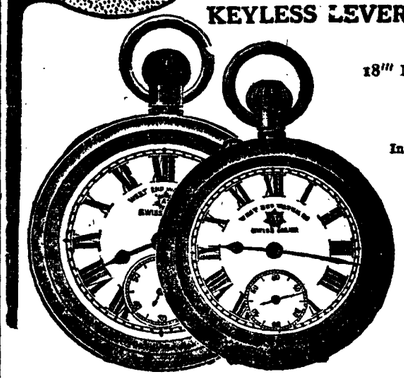

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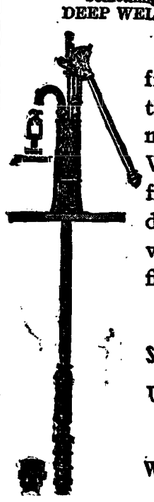

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